VOLUME 6.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

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munication will be inserted unless accompanied by No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

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Advertisements that on the inside of the Journal are

TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1857.

LIVES OF THE BISHOPS. By the Rev. John N.

Norton, A. M., Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky .- We mentioned some time since in terms of strong commendation the life of the venerable Bishop Griswold by this author. The life of Bishop White, the Patriarch of the Episcopal Church in America, had preceded the last mentioned work, and now has followed it in rapid succession a series of charming little volumes, each one containing the biography of one of the Bishops. These volumes are devoted respectively to Bishop Moore, of Vir-Charle, of Illinois, and to Bishop Seabury, of Conginia, to Bishop Hobart, of New York, to Bishop ut. It is designed to include in the series all the Bishops of this Church, who have gone to their reward, and some of the most eminent of the Bishops of the Church in England. A work so important and interesting could not have been performed by any writer with whom we are acquainted so satisfactorily as by Mr. Norton, if the whole series may be judged of by those which have appeared. The peculiarities of the author's style, his extreme conciseness, combined with the most remarkable clearness and purity, seem to be just adapted to the work he has taken in hand. Besides, he manifests a delicate appreciation of the leading point in the character of each one of the eminent men whom he has portrayed. The result is a series of biographies which, for brevity, point, completeness, and vigor, are unsurpassed in the language. They will doubtless retain a permanent place in English literature.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY .- The following note was recently sent to the Chief Magistrate of London by the French Minister:

ALBERT GATE, Sept. 7, 1857. My Lord Mayor: I have received from the Emperor renowing dispatch:
I send you £1,000 as my personal subscription in favor
he officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India.
I also send you £400, the result of the subscription of
Imperial Guard.

e Imperial Guard.

'We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the leen and of the English people at the time of the inun

Queen and of the Engage people dations:
"Receive, my Lord Mayor, the assurance of my high consideration. "The Ambassador of France,
"F. DE PERSIGNY.

Signed) "F. DE PERSIGNY.
This is delicate and graceful. Though doubtless leavened largely with selfishness, it has an air of high humanity about it that is pleasing. Certainly such gentle emulation becomes great nations, and small ones too, far more than the stern rivalry of

At the annual meeting of the stockholders the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company held yesterday, James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos. Quigley, B. J. Adams, A. O. Brannon, J. B. Wilder, and E. Underwood were unanimously chosen directors. This is as strong and able and efficient board as could possibly have been selected. The city, whose interest in the welfare of this enterprize is very great, may congratulate the Mayor upon selecting for the city vote the names of these gentlemen, whose experience, good judgment, and well-known practical ability in business matters guarantee renewed vigor in the prosecution of this great work and a prudent and economical management of the

AN IMPORTANT PACIFIC PORT CLOSED. - The Mexican port of Manzanillo was formally closed "to the foreign coasting trade" during the recent attempt at revolution in Jalisco and neighboring States. This is one of the most important ports on the Pacific, made so by the exportation of silver and the arrival and departure of the California steamers. We presume, therefore, it will be opened again at once, so soon as order has been restored.

The new artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached the depth of 913 feet.—Exchange.

The patience of Charleston is to be commended. Probably no other part of our land would stand such

oese lately died in Kilkenny at the extraordinary old ager if 45 years.—Foreign Paper. We have much older geese than that in America.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.] CHARITY.

Now Time and Silence bear December's bier And Nature mourns for the departed Year; Now the stript trees breathe many a mournful tale And sing sad requiems in the bitter gale; Now whispering streams in ley slumbers rest. Their banks no more with sunny flow'rets drest; Now dark, foreboding clouds in rolling forms Portend in gloomy silence co ming storms; Morning's sweet chorister, the lark, no more Inimitable songs to heaven doth pour,
And midnight's hope, the pensive nightingale, No longer chants her sorrow-laden tale, But all the dearth of winter meets the eye; No smiling landscape and no azure sky— We look to Heaven—revengeful clouds are there; We turn to Earth-but nature seems despair. There's not a leaf that dangles in the gale That doth not move us with its bitter tale-Now Poverty, in sad, dejected form, But sorely clad to meet the wintry storm. Goes forth to supplicate her daily food, No longer fit to earn a livelihood. Alas! for those who thus are forced to live, By what, may hap, the charitable give, We're apt to meet at every step some one By misery shrunk and by misfortune wan, That soon the heart Is hardened to the sight And shuts forever Pity's genial light, And now-a-days me thinks we seldom see True, pure, unostentatious Charity. Blest is the man! tranquillity his lot, Who ne'er a brother's misery forgot; Who never spurged the poverty-struck face. Who never thought Misfortune a disgrace; Whose greatest joy, his honest gains to share And smooth the wrinkles from the brow of Care; When the calm sunset of his life draws nigh He can depart without a fear or sigh, While Charity awaits with anxious e

To bear her trophy to immortal skies.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is about at a stand here with 4 feet water in the canal. A rise is now confidently anticipated. Navigation between this and Cairo has improved, and the small boats running can now carry considerable freight.

There are a number of small crafts advertised to Louisville Galleave to day. The Wm. Dickson and Umpire will was reelected. leave for Owensboro this evening. The Chattanooga, Capt. Briscoe, and the Time are up for the Tennessee river. The John Gault, Capt. Bunce, Mr. Gwathmey, clerk, the Tempest, Capt. Parr, and the Dr. Robertson, are up for Cairo and Memphis. The Fulton City will leave for St. Louis.

The light draught steamer Atlanta will leave this ening for New Orleans direct.

The Moses McClellan is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton

Mr. Upsen, of the R. M. Patton, and Mr. Triplett, of the Umpire, have our thanks for river favors.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF \$10,000 WORTH OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES BY A DRY GOODS CLERK. Thomas R. Finly, a clerk in the store of Mr. M. A. Egan, No. 332 Bowery, was arrested on Friday morning, charged with having embezzled laces and embroideries to the value of about \$10,000, from his employer. The goods had been taken at various times. A lot of the same material was found in Finly's pockets when apprehended, and the officers on searching his room found most of the missing goods packed in fine traveling trunks and baskets, ready for transportation. It was Finly's intention to sail in a day or two for Charleston, S. C., and to take the plunder with him. The prisoner was com-

CALCULATING .- One of the Central American passengers arrived with very closely trimmed hair, which he stated he had clipped off himself before the vessel went down, to save being grappled by the drowning crowd. If the devil were "a drowning man," this "straw" would be tolerably sure to slip through his fingers. But unluckily the devil is in no

We notice an exceedingly amusing and roguish jeu d'esprii in the Boston Post, of the 23d ult., addressed to the Hon. N. P. Banks. The effusion is a galaxy of glorious hits. It is literally overflowing with point and humor. Though dated at Boston. we think we can hardly be mistaken in attributing it to a very distinguished wit and poet of a neigh-

The Salem (Mass.) Register says that there was quite a snow storm on Thursday at Island Pond, Vermont. The Hartford Times says, there was another froet on Thursday morning. At Alexandria, Virginia, there was a frost on Thursday

Mr. John M. Sharp, the Western agent of the Baltimore and Obio railroad, was on Saturday presented with a valuable gold watch and chain by citizens of Cincinnati who took part in the Eastern rail-

VERA CRUZ TOBACCO DUTIES REPEALED .- The special mission of the Governor of Vera Cruz to the capital, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the cent decree imposing heavy duties upon exports of tobacco, was crowned with success.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. One of our tavern-keepers informs us that the income from his bar has fallen off 50 per cent. since the panic commenced.

The following ludicrous epitaph, found on omb-stone in Oxford, N. H., may not be superlatively ludicrous, but it certainly is "some:"

"To all my friends I bid adieu, A more sudden death you never knew,
As I was leading the old mare to drink,
She kicked and killed me quicker'n a wink."

The London Press relates the following capi tal anecdote of Lord Raglan:

Every one, of course, remembers that Lord Raglan, according to the Times and its correspondent, was "never he be seen." We will give a little anecdote upon this point, vouching for its authenticity. An officer of rank was one day conversing near the hospital with a brother officer, with whom Mr. Russell had meet intimate relations, and from whom it was generally believed in camp he received certain "inspirations." Well, this officer, whom we will call B. complained to A. that he (B) never saw Lord Raglan. "If he would only show his face here occasionally, and not stick in his hut. It's really disgraceful; I've been here three months, and have never seen him," remarked H. Well, that's very odd," said A. "I have very often. By the way, who is that old fellow coming up there?" pointing to a man shabily dressed coming up the hill. "I don't know," said B., "he is always here poking in about the hospitals. I have a d—d good mind to ask him who he is." "My dear fellow," said A., "don't, for that is—Lord Raglan. Every one, of course, remembers that Lord Raglan

Brown were also drunk and disorderly and gave

of \$300 each to be of good behavior for six months. John Osborne was fined \$5 for interfering in the arrest of Pindar.

and stabbing Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$500 each to be of good behavior for six months, and two of them were bound in the further sum of \$800 each to appear before the Circuit Court and answer to a charge of stabbing with intent to kill.

The docket cases were being called when we left

THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. - We are glad to learn that operations in this extensive establishment will not be suspended. The Works have the contract for the pipe for the water-works, and it is the intention of the gentleman who is at the head of them now to fulfil it to the letter.

The stock of pork at New York on the 1st inst. was 16,225 bbls., and the stock of beef, 5,868 bls. At the same time last year, the stock was 17,-904 bbls. pork and 14,438 bbls. beef.

Great numbers of operatives were discharged from the founderies and other establishments, in St Louis on Saturday, in consequence of the derange ment in money affairs.

STEAMER FLORIDA SOLD .- Capt. Smith, of the big steamer Florida, has sold his interest in said boat to Capt. S. W. Lee, at the rate of \$18,000 for

At the annual election for directors of the Louisville Gas Company, yesterday, the old board

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.] LONDON, Sept. 18, 1857.

London, Sept. 18, 1857.

The news by this steamer is copious, interesting, and on the whole, although chequered, as satisfactory as could have been hoped.

Our perils in India do not diminish. Ever since the first symptoms of insurrection, each mail has prominently displayed some noble acts of courage and devotion which have marked one or more individuals as the heroes of the interval. Now the name of Gen. Havelock is on the lips of every one. In the short space of fitteen days, over which the last news extends, he has wrought wonders which seem to exceed all that has ever been recorded of physical endurance and mental promptitude.

When the news of the mutiny at Cawnpore first transpired, he was dispatched from Allahabad to the relief of chat place with 1,200 European soldiers and 800 Sikhs. The distance was 129 miles, through a country swarming with insurgents, but he accom-

a country swarming with insurgents, but he accomplished it under a burning July sun in eight days, and fought four battles on his way, his opponents in the last encounter numbering 13,000. With the loss of all their guns, the mutineers, Nena Sahib being at their head, hastily fled back through Cawn-pore, the scene of their late atrocities, and left pore, the scene of their late arroctices, and left Havelock to reoccupy it as its undisputed master. A rest of two days was all he allowed himself, but these were two days that might indeed have strengththese were two days that might indeed have strengthened any avenging arm, since the naked, mutilated, and dishonored remains, almost still warm, of about two hundred women and infants choking up a well into which they had been thrown upon the approach of our troops were here discovered, and he then pressed onward in pursuit of the arch-fiend. Upon arriving at Bithoor, Nena Sahib's stronghold, about eight miles from Cawnpore, the place was found to have been evacuated. All the guns were taken, its magazines blown up, and the palace of its master consigned to the flames.

This accomplished, Havelock pushed on with the view of relieving Lucknow, about forty miles distant. On the following day he again fell in with Nena Sahib, 10,000 strong, and utterly routed him. The cruel chief, however, contrived to escape; and

The cruel chief, however, contrived to escape; and although it has been positively stated that upon this final retreat he committed suicide in the Ganges, after having destroyed his family, the probability is that he is still alive, and that this story was inwas now clear, and Havelock within thirty miles of

But here, with the last object of all his glorious efforts almost within sight, he had to meet an enemy against which no courge could prevail. Cholera appeared among his exhausted band. Encumbered thus with a large number of sick, as well as with a heavy quantity of cannon captured in the last en-gagement, his further advance was rendered for the moment impossible

the moment impossible.

Promptly he resolved to return to Cawnpore, which he had left garrisoned by General Neill; and it is with this disappointment that our last intelligence ends. As the distance to be retraced was only twenty miles, and there would be a possibility of obtaining reinforcements on his arrival, it is hoped that the delay thus occasioned would perhaps not appearant to more than a few days. But a retracted that the delay thus occasioned would perhaps not amount to more than a few days. But a retrograde movement is always depressing, and with cholera already raging its effect in that respect may warrant strong apprehensions. To see the little band, exhausted, like those of Thermoplyæ, solely with the destruction of the host surrounding them, struck by disease at such a moment, is indeed painful.

The fate of Lucknow and of its small body of defenders is still, however, believed to be secure. Jung Bahadoor, the Sovereign of Nepaul, who five years ago visited England, has joined our cause and despatched 3,000 men, who at the last dates were approaching that city. These troops are hardy

approaching that city. These troops are hardy mountaineers, and although the besiegers are in great strength, it is hoped they will at least be able prevent any fatal catastrophe until General Have-k can arrive.

With regard to Delhi, matters remain in statu quo. The mutineers have made three more sorties with the usual result. They have suffered greatly, but our small army has likewise had its losses—amounting in all probably to 500 men—chiefly owing to an imprudent chasing of the mutineers back to the city, within range of its heavy guns. Gen. Reed is stated to have resigned the command on account of illness, and a later report says that he has died from cholera—making the third commander-in-chief who has thus been swept away. Gen. Wilson is his successor, and he appears to be a brave and prudent soldier. It seems to be complained that the latter quality was not sufficiently displayed by General Reed, and that our men in consequence fell needlessly. For the time, the bravest usen in the army appeared to think that our true pohey before Delhi should be to refrain as much as possible from all encounters until we were fulls prepared for the final With regard to Delhi, matters remain in statu qu counters until we were fulls prepared for the final assault. Reinforcements were arriving daily, and in the minds of many another fortnight would sufin the minds of many another forthight would sin-fice to place us in sufficient strength. It was Hav-elock's intention if he could succeed in relieving Lucknow to abandon that place forthwith and has-ten on over three hundred miles to join his gallant and experienced band with the main force at Delhi, Troops continued to arrive at Calcutta from the China expedition. Some were also being drawn

Police Proceedings—Monday, October 5.—Virginia Martin, Martha Klein, and John Delfi were brought in from the workhouse and gave bail.

Patrick McCarty, Frank Anderson, John Atchison, Dominick Marley, and James Donahue were drunk and disorderly, and, in default of bail to be of good behavior, went to the Cave.

Michael Mannahan, James Wilson, and Richard Brown were also drunk and disorderly and gave bail to be of good behavior six months.

John Pindar and Joseph Sweeny, for disorderly conduct and fighting, were held to bail in the sum of \$300 each to be of good behavior for six months.

The young men charged with disorderly conduct and stabbing Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$500 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$500 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$500 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and two of them were bound in the further sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex. Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the Mannahan Alex Evans gave bail in the sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the further sum of \$600 each to be of good behavior for six months, and the further sum of

have been disarmed.

A sad disaster has occurred at a place called Arah, on the Sone river, near Dinapore, which is a station nearer to Calcutta than any at which the mutiny had yet appeared. Three native regiments at that point had unaccountably been still allowed to retain their arms. Suddenly they broke out into insurrection, and 300 of them were shot down by a European regiment. The remainder, more than 2,000 strong, fled to Arrah, a distance of about ten miles. Here there were eight Europeans whom they beseiged. The commander at Dinapore indiscreetly sent a small force of about 300 men down the river

beseiged. The commander at Dinapore indiscreetly sent a small force of about 300 men down the river Sone to their rescue. These landed near the place at nightfall, and suddenly found themselves overwhelmed in an ambuscade. Two-thirds of the number are said to have been killed and wounded. From the Bombay Presidency the bad news consists in the fact of a native regiment, stationed in the Southern Mahratta county, having set a first example of mutiny. The disagreeable character of the event is lessened by the circumstance that the region is an isolated one, and a notorious hotbed of treaches is an isolated one, and a notorious hotbed of treachery and disaffection. But it also appears that conspiracies have been discovered at Sattara and other spiracies have been discovered at Sattara and other important points in the centre of the Bombay Presi-dency, and this has created a general ferment. The ringleaders have been arrested, and no great disaster is apprehended, the number of European troops hav-ing been increased by recent arrivals. The disquiet which prevails, however, lessens the ability of the Governor of Bombay to send reinforcements to Delhi.

The above accounts comprise all the principal features of the present intelligence. Another mail, with advices a formight later, may possibly arrive in the course of a week.

The effect upon the funds has not been important.

Consols at the last date were quoted at 90%, and they have closed this evening at 90%. The wheat market has again become weak. The extraordinary weather and high temperature which has characterised the whole summer still continue. The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week, shows a business of a further adverses of shows a business at a further advance

d per lb.
The account of the money panic in New York has created considerable sensation, but it has not fright-ened holders here to the extent that might have been expected. Illinois Central stock is especially regarded with confidence, and was yesterday largely bought at prices about 15 per cent. higher than those current on your side. The holders in England are mostly persons of large property, who thoroughly approve the recent step of the directors in making an assessment of 10 per cent. to guard against the pernicious necessity of maintaining a heavy floating debt.

the permetous necessity of maintaining a neavy floating debt.

Great Britain.—The town of Belfast had, on account of the recent riots, been proclaimed under the most stringent provisions of the "crime and outrage law." A large constabulary force had been ordered there, and the inhabitants had been called upon to delibe my the arms and ampunition in their posdeliver up the arms and ammunition in their pos-

The Marquis of Lansdowne had declined the duke-

dom which was tendered him.

The Directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company
have declined to lay down a telegraph line, unless
upon a guaranteed rate of interest.

upon a guaranteed rate of interest.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the half year.

It is announced in French and German papers that the English Government does not intend for the present to form a foreign legion.

An official dispatch had been received at the foreign office from the British consul at Trivelli throw-

An official dispatch had been received at the foreign office from the British consul at Tripoli throwing doubt upon the reported death of Dr. Vogel, the African traveler. It was hoped he was alive, though a prisoner, and the English government has taken active measures to ascertain the facts and secure his release, if still living. The death of Maguire, his companion, is confirmed.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The Atlantic Telegraph

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to take the cable out of the Niagara and Agamemnon, and the English government have given them permission to store it in Plymouth naval dock yard until it is again needed for practical operations.

Measures have been adopted by the company for raising as much as possible of the submerged ca-ble, and the work is to be immediately commenced. The directors of the company recently commissioned three English engineers, named Mr. Penn, Mr. Field, and Mr. Lloyd (chief engineer of the steam department of the British Admiralty), to make a thorough examination of the cable, and all make a thorough examination of the cable, and all the appliances for submerging it, and to report the results with such recommendations for future guidance as they may deem advisable. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara, performed the duty entrusted to them, and report that with the substitution of a patent self-adjusting break for that previously used, and some modification in the paying out machinery there is no reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be successful.

An engineering firm have expressed their readi-

An engineering firm have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the cable for a stated price, ness to undertake to lay the cable for a stated price, with the aid of Government vessels, taking all the risk. They engage that the cable shall be laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by June or July next, or they will claim no recompense, and will pay to the company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June the stipulated price to be increased at so much per month for each price to be increased at so much per month for each

month gained.

France.—A panic had prevailed on the French Bourse. All securities fell, but especially those of the Credit Mobilier.

Fires were becoming alarmingly frequent in Paris. The Moniteur office had been destroyed.

The French official Bulletin des Lois publishes a decree announcing the concession to Mons. M. W. Glover (acting in the name of the International Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company) for the establishment of a submarine line between Bordeaux and the United States. The concession is for forty years.

years.

A general improvement in the trade of Paris is reported, and a further fall in the price of corn.

An inundation had done some damage at Lyons, and heavy rains had damaged the crops on the

-The Ministry had tendered their resignation, but the Queen had refused to accept it.

A dispatch from Madrid to the London Post says that General Concha will continue to hold the Governorship of Cuba.

eraorship of Cuba.

A Paris letter to the same journal says that the question between Spain and Mexico is going on most favorably so far as it can be arranged in Paris. The acceptance by Mexico of the mediation was not, however, known.

Austria.—A serious panic had occurred in the Viscous paris to some restrictions in the Viscous Paris of the Paris of th

enna money market owing to some restrictions in bank accommodations, and prices of all kinds of stocks largely declined.

New financial measures by the Austrian Govern-ment were spoken of.

Prussia.—The Evangelical Alliance commenced

finished in a week or two.

Italy.—The statue erected at Rome in honor of the Immaculate Conception was inaugurated with much pomp by the Pope on the 8th of September.

The London Morning Post says that there is no prospect of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers, the Neapolitan Government having failed to comply with any of the demands made upon it.

Australia.—The dates from Sydney are to the 18th and from Melbourne the 22d of July. The mail steamer brought gold valued at £375,000 sterling, and intelligence of further heavy shipments by sailing vessels. The production of gold was increasing.

creasing.

At Buckland river about 300 Europeans had attacked 1,500 Chinese and driven them into the bush. The ringleaders were arrested, and both Europeans and Chinese had returned to their la-

bois.

The following extract of the city article of the Daily News was telegraphed from London to Liverpool on the 19th of September:

"The funds opened heavily owing to the general dissatisfaction with the Indian news which strengthens the belief that a loan must be raised. In the discount market the demand for money is extremely brisk."

How Much Corn or Hay is Required to Produce one Pound or Mean?—Mesers. Edutors: What guide have we to form an estimate or an opinion, as to how much meat may be produced by feeding certain kinds of food to animals? This question is one of much interest, and worthy of more attention than has been given it. With the present high price of meats, it is a matter of much interest to know how much meat may be produced by feeding a bushel of corn, or a ton of hay; and if either, or both of these be fed, what quantity, and what proportion of the one to the other, ought to be given to produce the best results. From the best information which the writer has been able to gather, it is assumed that, as a common measure of food for animals, Indian corn should be the standard, and that it possesses double the value of hay by weight hatis, indian corn should be the standard, and that it possesses double the value of hay by weight-that, in nutritive value, one pound of corn meal is equal to two pounds of good hay—and that with good stock in fair condition, 8 pounds of corn, or its equivalent in other food, wiil produce one pound of beef, and the one-fourth less will produce one pound of rock, when the animals are fed under cover. It of pork, when the animals are fed under cover. It is obvious that the quantity of food required by an animal daily depends on its weight, in a great measure; and it is found that one and a half per cent. of the live weight of the animal, in corn or its equivalent amount in other food, is necessary as food for working bosses, working over animals being equivalent amount in other food, is necessary as food for working horses, working oxen, animals being fattened, or cows giving milk. A certain portion of hay, or fodder, is necessary for an animal being fed with corn-meal; and a bullock weighing ten or twelve hundred pounds live weight should not be fed more than three to five quarts, or six to ten pounds of corn-meal daily, and the balance of his food should be made up with hay, or other green fodder. A larger proportion of corn or corn-meal than this will not be fully digested or assimilated; for, when a larger quantity of corn-meal is fed, a portion of it may be detected in the droppings of the animals.

By an experiment made on two lots of steers,

By an experiment made on two lots of steers, By an experiment made on two lots of steers, each fed thirteen months wholly on hay, Boussingault found the one lot averaging 955 lbs. at first, at the end of thirteen months weighed 2,090 lbs. Increase 1,135 lbs. They consumed, per head, 15,792 lbs. of hay; and one ton of hay produced 143 lbs. of increase of animals, or 14 lbs. of hay increased the weight of the animal 1 lb. The second lot, at the commencement of the experiment, averaged 896 lbs. each; at the end of 13 months, the aggregate increase was 994 lbs. They consumed, per head, 14,553 lbs. of hay; and one ton of hay produced 137 lbs. of increase weight of animals. The second lot of steers were not allowed salt, which the first lot got. Thus the steers receiving salt increased first lot got. Thus the steers receiving salt increased 6 lbs. more on a ton of hay than those which were not allowed salt, and the coat and hair on the steers

not allowed salt, and the coat and hair on the steers having salt were much smoother and more shining than the coat of those not having had salt.

It will be found from these data that the steers consumed about 37 lbs. of hay per day, and gained daily about 2½ lbs. If, however, instead, of being confined wholly to hay, they had been allowed a suitable portion of hay, or corn fodder, with cornmeal—say 8 lbs. corn-meal and 21 lbs. hay daily—it is probable that their gain would have shown a larger per cent. From the above data as per first larger per cent. From the above data, as per first lot, we have to conclude that 14 lbs. hay, or corn-meal, will produce one pound of beef. fore, if we assume the price of corn 56 cents & bushel, or one cent. & lb., and hay \$10 & ton, or one-half cent. & lb., the cost for feed in the production of beef would be 7 4-10ths cents & lb. Thus, Feed for one day, 8 ibs, corn-meal at 1 cent \$\mathbb{T}\$ ib... 8 cents, do do 21 ibs, hay, at \$\times\$ cent. \$\mathbb{T}\$ ib,.... 10% cts.

Cost of feed for one day, 181/2 cents, and this producing 2½ lbs., would make the feed, \$\vartheta\$ lb of meat-ducing 2½ lbs., would make the feed, \$\vartheta\$ lb of meat-cost 7 4-10ths cents. Are there not, among your many readers, some pratical farmers who have use-ful data or remarks to offer on this subject.

Harvey Doolittle, late Cashier of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, was to-day arrested by the deputy sheriff on three warrants. He was held to bail for embezzlement \$1,000, for perjury \$1,000, and for misdemeanor \$1,000.

MEMORANDA.-Steamer R. M. Patton No. 2 left Paducah on Friday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Met Joe Conn, can on Friday, Oct. 2, ac 50 clock P. M. Are 50e Com, V. K. Stevenson, Diamond, and Endeavor aground on Cumberland bar—Diamond succeeded in getting over. 3d—met Ark. Traveler at Golconda; Belle Creole at Union mines; Wm. Baird at Shawneetown with a large lot of damaged goods aboard, taken from a sunken lighter; met Jennie Gray at Highland rocks; unknown boat at Raleigh bar; unknown boat at the foot of Wabash island. 4th—met Acacia Cottage and Swallow at Green river; Argo at Scuffletown; Cambridge lying to above, raising steam to get over; met Princess at Troy; Cuba at Hogg's point. 5th met Economy at Haunted House. Passed Umpire above Brandenburg; Rochester at Salt river. Met Prince at Twelve-mile point. Passed Melrose at Hughes's bar. Lost fourteen hours aground on Cumberland bar and seven hours by fog. Arrived at Portland Oct. 5th at 1 o'clock P. M. 30 inches on Cumberland bar, 3 feet at Scuffletown, and about the same on all the other bars.

Memoranda.—Steamer Umpire from Owensboro met Princess at Hawesville, Cuba at Cloverport, Hurricane aground at Blue river, Economy at Brande feet water at Flint island and river falling.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 3. ARRIVALS.

onomy, Pittsburg.

DEPARTURES.

RECEIPTS.

Owensboro-43 bales hay, Duckwall;

THE MURATS IN THE SICILIES .- The Murat family have just published a manifesto which is attracting considerable attention in political circles of Europe. The occasion is the recent attempt at revolution in Italy, with which they expressly deny the charge of complicity-repudiate, in fact, violent revolutions in principle. They are, however, in favor of a revolution of a certain kind; one, for example, that will place Prince Lucien on the throne of the Two Sicilies; and they are candid enough to confess they are daily watching their opportunities. They seem to think the time is approaching (some people think that it has already come) when the Bourbon dynasty on the throne of King Joachim will be found incompatible with the liberty of the people, and then there will be need of a new man, but one bap-

EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES .- From 400 to 500 Swiss emigrants have located in the Province of Entre Rios, under the immediate auspices of the President of the Confederation; each family of four persons receiving sixteen squares, that is, sixty-four acres of good arable land, one hundred silver dollars, four oxen, three cows, and the timber requisite for the construction of their houses.

Six thousand political emigrants are also expected from Naples-2 more arduous enterprise, of which we cannot speak with the same confidence.

BUTTER AND CHEESE IN NEW YORK .- A person at Palmyra writes that people need indulge no apprehension of any scarcity of dairy food, such as cheese or butter, as the quantity of these articles produced the present season in the great dairy counties of the State exceeds that of any previous year by about one-third. He estimates that in the counties referred to there have been made at least 70,000 firkins more butter than ever before in one season.

THE CURRENCY OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Bank of England issues no notes of a less denomination than £5; the Bank of France, none less than 100 francs (until recently none under 500 francs); so that the real circulation of these countries is gold and silver, and the quantity of the precious metals in use in these countries is much greater than in our

BURNING OF THE REPUBLIC AT SANDUSKY .- From the Cleveland Plain Dealer we clip the following in relation to the burning of the propeller Republic at Sandusky. It says:

The flames were so furious and spread so rapidly that the men had barely time to get off, and a pas-senger who was on the wharf had no chance even to get his clothes. There were sixteen head of cat-tle on deck, whose bellowings were terrible to hear. A shed of the depot extending over the wharf caught fire and communicated the flames to the immense depot full of merchandise and flour. A fire compa-ny rushed through under the burning shed and took ny rushed through under the burning shed and took a position on the end of the pier. They were finally cut off from getting back by the burning warehouse, which rendered their position so dangerous that they were obliged to look out for their lives. The bay on one side and the fire on the other made their situation exceedingly perilous. One or two abandoned the engine early enough to run away by land, but the rest were obliged to take to boats and escape. The engine was burnt up. The loss is a very heavy one. The propeller was taking cargo for Dunkirk, and was burnt to the water's edge. The warehouse burned to the ground with all its contents. A large number of cars and several locomotives were got away from great danger only by motives were got away from great danger only by great efforts. The loss is estimated, upon the depot and goods, at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Lemmon Slave Case.—Nearly five years ago, Jonathan Lemmon, a slaveholder of Virginia, came to this city with a number of slaves, on his way to Texas. His presence became known to Louis Napoleon, a colored man, vigilant to protect the rights and redress the wrongs of his race. Louis immediately applied to the Superior Court for a habeas corpus, commanding "one Jonathan Lemmongs, otherwise called Lemmon, and the keeper of a hotel at No. 3 Carlisle street," to bring the bodies of the slaves before Elijah Paine, one of the Justices of that Court.

The writ was obeyed and the case argued by Mr.

tices of that Court.

The writ was obeved and the case argued by Mr.

Lapaugh for Mr. Lemmon and Judge Culver for
the slaves. A decision was rendered in favor of the
slaves in December following and they were dis-

The conduct of Judge Paine was severely com-mented upon; and it was further alleged that he was in league with abolitionists and unfit to sit upon the

Meanwhile the slaves had taken the underground

railroad for Canada, and were out of sight and out of reach before an appeal could be taken from the Judge sitting at Special Term.

Judge sitting at Special Term.

Here it was supposed the matter would rest. But the Legislature of Virginia interposed and passed resolutions instructing the Governor "to take all necessary steps for prosecuting an appeal from Judge Paine's decision; pay all the necessary expenses out of the State treasury; send on the Attorney General te argue the case; and carry it to the Supreme Court, general term, to the Court of Appeals, and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court."

Acting upon these resolutions, the State immediately obtained a writ of certiorari, transferring the

case from the Superior to the Supreme Court, where the decision below was affirmed, and the appellant directed to give security for costs.

In compliance with the order of the Court, the official bond of the State of Virginia was sent on as security, but objected to, and rejected by the court, as it was given by a non-resident.

It becoming necessary that another bond should be iven, Messrs. Lapaugh and Andrews filed their

and, which was accepted.

At this point, and in this condition, the case has mained since the 24th of October, 1854. Innuerable postponements have been made, until the court has decided at last that the case must be tried

On the opening of the court this morning, Mr. John Jay, as amcus curve, submitted the following points in regard to the propriety of dismissing the

appeal:

The undersigned, in part, as amicus curiæ, but chiefy as one of the counsel retained for the original plaintiff in this suit (claimed by Mr. Lemmon as his slave). On the hearing before the late Mr. Justice Paine, from whose judgment in favor of the freedom of the plaintiff (3 Sandford's Superior Coart, Reports), this appeal has been taken, respectfully suggests to the court:

That owing to the wide and deep interest which this case has excited, and still excites throughout the country, from its political and moral bearings, and the publicity given by the newspapers to all proceedings connected therewith, certain facts bearing upon the judgment now appealed from became matters of notoriety, and as such as within the cognizance of the courts.

Charles O'Connor, Esq., then proceeded with his

All Sorts of Minds.—There is a disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in socieman cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society. A person who takes a strong common sense view of the subject is for pushing out by the shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man, who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who feels exquisitely the fine feelings of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talent is talent, and mind is mind, in all its branches. We must despise no sort of talent; they all have their separate duties and uses, all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden him.—Sydney Smith.

A lady in Kansas writes to the Boston Trav-"The third finger of my right hand was bitten by a rattlesnake two weeks ago to-day. As you perceive, it has not proved fatal, thanks to a pint and a half of raw whisky, salt and egg poultices, besides the charming and doctoring of 'Big Medicine,' the Kansas Indian Esculapius, who staid with me night and day through the worst of it, soothing me with his wild Indian lullabies, and keeping of the flies with his magic wand-a wild goose's wing. Does it not seem romantic to be treated like a baby by a great six-foot Indian, beads, earrings, amulets, and all? But I am over the worst now, though I have a bad finger, rendering my right arm about use-

[From the London Times, September 15.]

The Firancial Revulsion in the United States in any English atlas twenty, or even ten years old, is about as much out of date as the geographies which occupied half the middle of Enrope with "Polonia," which described a somewhat less area as the kingdom of Moscovie, and gave to a few broken outlines of coast in the Indian Ocean the single name of "New Holland." Regions that in our school map of the "States" were traversed by the Ottoways or the Ojibboways, the Sioux or the Mohawks, or generally the "red Indians," are now as thickly fretted with railways as Lancashire or the suburbs of London. The wonder is first, how the railways were made; then, how they can pay. But we are told to look to the vast cities that have spruns up in the wilderness, and to the lakes and the canais. Then certainly the railways must help one another; yet one cannot help noting how often one route has two or three competitors, it is true that even here we may go to Birmingham, to Nottingham, or to York by different routes; but this is a thickly peopled country, containing a good many people who can travel for pleasure, in season and out of scason, in bad times as well as in good. Then it is a comfort to those who have invested their savings in a Michigan or Illinois railway, to hear that it has been done so cheaply and rudely that no Englishman in this country would trust his limbs to its light rails and timber bridges, Yet, considering the mileage, something enormous, and the fact that the population of the States after all is not so [From the London Times, September 15.] would trust his hims to its fight raise and unine brages. Yet, considering the mileage, something enormous, and the fact that the population of the States after all is not so great as that of the British Isles, and not nearly so wealthy, the most sanguine believer in improvement and procress must have his misgivings as to the paying qualities of these long thin lines. But how were they made? It was State bonds and canal shares that Sidney Smith invested with such a halo of notoriety. The State borrowed and then repudiated.

This was but an elementary stage of American progress, and the British public has long since finitered itself that is awake to the date days of the correspondence from New York throws some light on this difficulty. That say and lively city adds now to its other excitements a panic, which our correspondent likens to various gressrious, and shery control in a height of the progress of the control of the contro

Possibility of finding the Central America.—Various conjectures have been advanced as to the possibility of discovering the exact position of the wreck of the steamer Central America. This problem I propose to solve, by the following process: The position of the wreck having been already ascertained within five miles, and the soundings of that locality averaging from 20 to 600 fathoms, I propose to suggest a means by which her exact position may be discovered, viz: by the use of a powerful submarine electric lamtern, in connection with a submarine telescope. The submarine electric lantern is an instrument very well known, and in extensive use; the light of which can be increased to any intensity, and by which objects may be discovered at the depth of two miles. The submarine telescope is an ordinary telescope made watertight, and escope is an ordinary telescope made watertight, and screwed through the bottom of a vessel, enabling persons, with the aid of the electric light, to discov-

A Young Husband, -A correspondent of the

On making a call at the house of the American On making a call at the house of the American missionary in Jerusalem, Dr. J. T. Barclay, I saw a little boy in the Turkish costume sitting on a sofa. My first thought was, "what an enormous turban that boy has on;" and my second, "how very small he is." Judge my surprise when I found he was a husband—being about ten years old, and his wife not quite nine! Truly this is beginning life young, and reminds me of a friend who saw an American fady in Alexandria, Egypt, who, though only twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother. This boy had but in Alexandria, Egypt, who, though only twenty-six years of age, was a grandmother. This boy had but recently consummated the nuptial ties at the tomb of David, where the parents of the bride resided. These ceremonies are always attended with great pageantry. The bride and bridegroom are borne along on a tahter duan, or bier, concealed by a rich silken canopy, and ornamented with tinsel of ginger-bread work, which is brilliantly illuminated by the flambeaux carried aloft in the hands of the friends of the parties. Swordsmen, musicians, and merry-andrews accompany them to a public fountain, where drews accompany them to a public fountain, they shake their nuptial robes clean of the their youth, as the finale to the drama. s clean of the sins of

A MISSIONARY'S ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.—The Rev. Mr. Hay, the American missionary in India who escaped from Allahabad, returned to Southampton from London on Saturday night. In London he had an interview with Sir Charles Trevelyan. Being one of the first persons who has come from the heart of the mutinous distinctional being the propueble, acquainted with

who has come from the heart of the mutinous districts, and being thoroughly acquainted with the history and extent of the mutiny, and with its nature and bearings, his society has been anxiously sought after, for information.

Mr. Hay is decidedly of opinion that Delhi will not be taken before November or December. He has yisited Delhi. The fort is built after the native fashion. Heavy guns would soon batter down its walls. Unfortunately the guns which we sent to batter them down were captured by the rebels at its walls. Unfortunately the guns which we sent to batter them down were captured by the rebels at Phillour. When Mr. Hay left Allahabad the English troops before Delhi were scarcely able to hold their own; although always beating the mutineers in every attack, they had slightly receded from their original position. It takes nearly 50 days for troops to get to Delhi from Calcutta. Mr. Hay thinks the news of the mutiny at Dinapore is bad news, because it shows that the communication between Calcutta and Delhi may be interrupted. There is one thing, however, to be considered, the mutineers have no guns in the neighborhood.

Mr. Hay thinks the issuing of the greased cartridges to have been a great mistake. The intelli-

tridges to have been a great mistake. The intelligent leaders of the mutineers well understood that the greased cartridges were withdrawn, and that the greased cartridges were windrawn, and that the government explanations were satisfactory, but the illiterate natives never were convinced that the outrage on their religion was discontinued. The wri-ter asked Mr. Hay if he had any doubt as to the ul-timate defeat of the mutineers. He said he had not the slightest doubt of their defeat. There are about the siightest doubt of their defeat. There are about 21,000 European troops now up in the Northwest Provinces. The Sikhs, he believes, will be faithful; at least they have no sympathy with the Mahomedans and Hindoos. The missionaries who were killed in Delhi were English church missionaries. Mr. Hay believes that four of his brother American missionaries with their families dear friends of his missionaries, with their families, dear friends of his and with whom he corresponded, were massacred at

Mr. Hay proceeds to New York in the Arago.

REPORTED DUELS AT WEST POINT .- The editor REPORTED DUELS AT WEST POINT.—The editor of the Rochester Democrat has seen a statement from a pretty reliable source, to the effect that a duel was recently fought between two officers at West Point, in which one was rather severely wounded. The other one, who had done gallant service in Mexico, was at once ordered off to Utah, and the affair was not made public. The same authority is given for the statement that recently, while a corps arrair was not made puole. The same authority is given for the statement that recently, while a corps of cadets were ordered on some special duty, the young men took offense at the orders of persons in command of the squad, and one of them rushed at the officer with his sword drawn, and at once commenced a furious attack. The officer stood upon his defense, and finally succeeded in disarming his opponent, who was all the while becoming more hot

In dispossessing him of his weapon the cadet's swound bound up, and while absent one of his comrades assumed his place in the combat. The wound rades assumed his piace in the combat. The wounded man returned and again took his sword and with increased violence attacked the officer, who found it necessary to use all his skill and vigor in parrying the blows of his antagonist. When the affair had become apparently one of life and death between the combatants, a senior officer came upon the ground and put an end to it. The cadets who participated in the combat were arrested, and it was supposed would be dismissed. One of them, it is said, is a son of Gen. Jessup.

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATHS. — Yesterday, Coroner Madden was called to East Poestenkill to hold inquests on the bodies of Sarah Eliza Horton and Mary Horton, wife of Geo. P. Horton, inn-keeper at this place. The circumstances attending the deaths, as proved before the coroner's jury, are somewhat remarkable and affecting. The child, about two months old, was left by its mother in a sound sleep on the bed while she went to a neighbor's. On steep on the bed while she went to a neighbor's. On the mother's return she sent he servant girl to the bed-room to take up the child. The servant girl immediately returned, and informed Mrs. Horton that the child was dead. This in elligence so affected the mother that she at once frothed at the mouth and died in 20 minutes

The child was not in full health, but still was not considered sick. The death doubtless occurred in a fit. Mrs. Horton was perfectly well, and in a better flow of spirits than usual.

A post morten examination on Mrs. H. was made by Dr. Hull, of Berlin. Death appeared to have been produced by a sudden congestion of the lungs. The jury rendered a verdict to this effect. Troy Budget, Sept. 30.

COMMERCIAL MORALS.—The Rev. James Martineau, the great English preacher, has recently published a discourse on "Commercial Morals," in which he says that "in the rapid expansion of relations and the haste of human affairs, practices slide insensibly into existence and get a footing as usages, before any conscience has time to estimate them; and when they have won the sanction of prescription they soon shape consciences to suit them, and laugh at the critic as a simpleton, and hurry on the crash of social retribution." He adds:

"The defences frequently put forth for the question-

of social retribution." He adds:

"The defences frequently put forth for the questionable usages on which I have touched, seem to shed a painful light upon the inner ethics of modern trade. Indicating as they do a wide-spread confusion of sentiment, a drifting judgment without moral compass to steer by in newly-opening latitudes of human affairs, they are more startling to the thoughtful observer than the exceptional cases of individual fraud which less corrupt the popular fancy because they speak more plainly for themselves."

"A fat hog is the very quintessence of scrofula and carbonic acid gas; and he who eats it must not expect thereby to build up a sound physical organism. While it contributes heat, there is not the twentieth part of its nitrogen, the base of muscle." This is sound, practical truth. Fat pork was never designed for human food; it is material for breath, and nothing more—see Liebig and other organic chemists and physiologists; it makes no red meat or muscle; the prize-fighter is not allowed to eat it; all that is not consumed by the lungs remains to clog the body with fat,

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of R. C. Mosley, Esq. near St. Joseph, Mo., by Rev. E. K. Miller, of the M. I Church, Mr. Charles H. Bennett to Miss Lucy J SMITH.

A CARD.

THE undersigned tenders his best thanks to those ener getic firemen and friends in the neighborhood by whose timely exertious his property was saved from destruction on the morning of the 6th inst.

JNO. HOMIRE.

Notice to the Creditors of Wm. E. Culver. I AM engaged in making up a correct account of liabilities and assets of Wm. E. Cuiver. The pass-books of the depositors will greatly aid me in arriving at a correct statement. Will the depositors please deliver their pass-books to me, at Mr. Cuiver's office, on Main street, to be squared and delivered back to them.

of b&j1 HENRY DENT, Assignee.

"Woodland Cream"—A Pomade for Beautify ing the Habr—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed
FETRIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers.

roprietors of the "Bain o.

For sale by all Druggists.

J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents.
j&b eod&wjeowly

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may he found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o5 b&jisif JNO. H. HOWE.

Capitol Hotel and Restaurant,



3,000 YORK BAY SHELL OYSTERS BY EXpress (40 hours from New York), and shall continue to receive daily by express, a regular supply of the very finest Oysters that can be procured in New York. Our Restaurant will also at all times be well supplied with every species and description of Wild Game that can possibly be procured in the Western country, which we are at all times prepared to serve up in Restaurant or in private suite of rooms in a style that cannot be excelled.

5 b&j6 SATTERWHITE & BRIGGS.

N. B.—Large dinner and supper parties furnished at gentlemen's houses on the most reasonable terms. S. & B. 44

HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE. Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbous
Flowering Roots, consisting of Double Hyacinths,
Tulips, Grocuses, Crown Imperials (assorted),
also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.,
EDWARD WILSON, Florist,
Louisville, Ky.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A. SUMNER.

435 Main st., Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,

liune 2 &birly

PICTURES.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY may 28

Mooney's Ireland.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Literature, Music, architecture, and Natural Resources, Biographical Sketches of its Most Eminent Men, &c. 2 large octavo volumes. Price \$2.

CRUMP & WELSH, o6 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

New Books. THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Rodgers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith." 81 25.
Well Begun is Half Done, or the Young Painter. From the German. Colored illustrations. 75c.
Annie's Jewel Case, or True Stories and False Tales. Colored illustrations, 75c. CRUMP & WELSH, of j&b 48 Fourth st., near Market.

NEW GOODS IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.,

C. DUVALLECO.,

OUR buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in receipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention which were the second of the second of all to our new stock.

We take at par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Inoiana.

Object

Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

FANCY DRY GOODS! MARTIN & PENTON

96 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, ARE receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

A Repaired to unc.

Elegant silk Robes;
Plaid and striped Silks;
Lexor and Gala Plaids;
Lexor and Merinoes,
Delaines and Merinoes,
AURNING GOODS

Of every possible kind. EMBROIDERIES.
A full assortment just opened.

Never was their stock so complet Never was their stock so complete.

SCARFS AND TOURISTS.

A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.
Our facilities for obtaining of first class establishments the best fabrics and styles are unsurpassed by any house, and we can afford to sell and will sell them as cheap as the cheapest. The ladies are invited to call and examine our tock.

MARTIN & PENTON.

96 Fourth street.

A LBUMS—A large assortment handsome styles at very flow prices.

CRUMP & WELSH,

o5j&b . 84 Fourth street, near Market.

GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered as being the first part of ecology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both inctive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., J. Vol. 8yo. 82.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G. icht stage.

night. §125. The Guyson Letters: Selections from the Correspondence T.R. E. H. Guyson, Esu., edited by Henry Rogers. §125. Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be, by Rev. John

Marriage As it is and as it should be, by new John Bayley. 75c.
Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows' Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. D. R. Thomason. 75c.
Justreceived and for sale by
O316b.
Third street.

NOTICE-TENNESSEE MONEY. We are taking in exchange for BOOTS and SHOES notes on the State Bank of Tennesseea, the Union Bauk the Planter's Bank, the Planter's Bank of Chattanoga, the State Bank of Ohio, and me of the Free Banks of Indiana.

03 j&b OWEN & WOOD, LADIES' KID, FRENCH MOROCCO and Goat Welt-Boots for fall received at 03 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S. MISSES' GAITER, GOAT, AND

oʻgʻi&b OWEN & WOOD'S. GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN Water-proof Boots received and for sale ow for cash at

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted. WE are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennes-see, also all of the Indiana Stock Banks not supend-ed, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and an debts due us.
02 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

OUR RESTAURANT is now supplied with all varieties of Game, consisting in part of

VENISON. SNIPE,
PRAIRIE CHICKENS, PLOVER.
DUCK, WILD PROPERS SQUIRRELS,

DUCK, WILD PIGEONS, SQUIRRELS, Together with every delicacy incident to the season, incleding 7,500 of the choicest SHELL OYSTERS; all of which we are prepared to serve up in the best style in our Restaurant or to families or parties on short notice.

ol j&b RUEFER & MYERS.

Mozart Hall to-night will be more attractive than any night during the engagement of the unrivalled magicienne, Madame Macallister. She will perform the great "light feat," and will also exhibit the Chinese confectioner and liquorist, the mechanical peacock, the magic cauldron, and the great shawl

Madame M. is without doubt the greatest magicienne that has held a levee in our city. Her feats are truly wonderful. We were gratified last even ning to find Mozart Hall completely filled, and hope to see it crowded every night during her en

TEMPERANCE NOTICE,-Miss Filkins will deliver a temperance address at the Hancock Street Methodist Church, at 71/2 o'clock, P. M., on this (Tuesday) evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE BALL AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL,-The proprietors of the National Hotel with commendable hospitality give a splendid ball at their Hotel tonight, which will doubtless be the grand ball of the seasou. We undersrand that a number of the most noted belles and beaux of Kentucky will be present.

DRESS GOODS .- In this department of his trade we feel confident in saying that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, excels any other Western establishment. His stock of Silks includes everything new and handsome, among which are some very elegant fringe flounced Robes, brocade Bayadere, striped Silks, a large assortment of plain and plaid Silks, side trimmed Robes, &c. His stock of Embroideries is such as will please the fancy and suit the purses of all. Commencing with English thread lace Sets, and embracing some of the handsomest Valenciennes Lace Sets and the richest honiton do. to the found in any market. We presume it is sufficient to say that his supply of Worst ed goods is complete. He has printed De Laines that are beautiful, Bayadere Poplins that are handsome, and Victoria Plaids that are extra. He requests that you call and examine for yourselves, as he takes great delight in making an exhibition of

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILROAD-REDUC-TION OF FARE TO LOCAL TRAVEL .- Tickets can hereafter be bought at our ticket office, corner of Twelfth and Main, at the following prices:

Through tickets (to local travel) 20 for 1 50 Half-way tickers 20 for 1 00 Bus tickets 20 for..... 60 School tickets 20 for..... Way-passengers not paying by tickets will be charged invariably 10 cents each on Cars or Busses for any distance.

JAS. H. DENNIS, Sup't. Louisville, Sept. 29, 1857. j&b d6 THE NEW YORK MERCURY is now ready at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, 99 Third st.

BELLA TRELAWNY, a Sequel to HaroldTracy, by J.F. Smith, Esq., together with all Novels by the above au-thor, just received at GUNTER'S BOOK STORE, o3 b 99 Third st.

Leslie's Monthly Part.

C ONTAINING four of Leslie's Illustrated Papers, fur of fine engravings, all for the small sum of 28 cents GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 39 Third street.

S CRAP BOOKS, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain and embossed, gilt sides and back binding. of b&j & C. HAGAN & CO., Main st. NVOICE BOOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes, large assortment and very chap.

Ot HAGAN & CO., Main (a)

Others, Bank of Louisville and the control of the co

C HECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville as Bank of Kentucky for sale by ol b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

S CHOOL INKSTANDS, Silliman patent, various sizes, the best School Inkstand in the market.
of b&j C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

New Supplies.

FIRST and second series Spurgeon's Sermons, \$1.

Spurgeon's Life and Ministry. 50e.

Jeter's Campbelliam Examined and Re-examined. \$1.

Graves's Great Iron Wheel. \$1.

Grave Truman. \$1.

S29 j&b CRUMP & WELSH

New Books at A. Davidson's.

MaBEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Lighter. §1.

Spurgeon's Sermons. Third series. §1.

Moss-Side, by Marion Harland. §125.

Dunallon, or Know What You Judge. §1.

Expositions on the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, by Archbishop Leighton. 75c.

Flavel's Exposition of the Assembly's Catechism. 40c.

Analytical Exposition of the Romans, by John Brown, D. D. §2:

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, \$29 j&b

Third street, near Market.

A New Book.

MAREL VAUGHAN, by the authoress of the Lamp
Lighter. 100 copies by express. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH
828 j&b
84 Fourth st., near Market.

Visiting Cards. DR. La Rue's and Cohen's pest make white, amber, buff, pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply. s29 1&b CRUMP & WELSH. Spurgeon's Sermons.

100 COPIES third series. Price \$1. CRUMP & WELSH. MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Light-cr, for sale by [828]&b] C. HAGAN & CO. MABEL VAUGHAN, by the auther of the Lamper, for sale by [s28j&b] C. HAGAN

EVENING DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES other Desirable Dry Goods, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FALL CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS &c.,

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE have now in store (late receipts) a full and superb riety of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, with every recessary article in the House Furnishing, including a line of elegant Barnsley Linens, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

2. DUVALL & CO., 828 j&b Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky. MABEL VAUGHAN, by the author of the Lamp-Light er, for sale by [528]&b] C, HAGAN & CO.

NOVELTIES.

NOVELTIES.

CALL and see the splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., at TALBOTS, 98 Fourth street; where the largest assortment of goods in his line are kept. Just received a fine stock of the following articles; French, English, and American Perfumery; Frangipanni, the new and eternal Perfumer; New style Shell Tuck Combs; Shell, Buffalo, and Rubber Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes, all styles and prices; Fine Ivory Combs, extra super quality; A fresh supply of imported Baskets; Ladies' Work Cases and Traveling Companions; Purses, Fort-Monaies, and Card Cases; An entirely new style of Dolls (go to sleep); Mechanical Mice and Rubs (very funny); do Circuses, 2, 3, and 4 horses; Dolls of all styles and prices from 5c, to \$5; Toy Bureaus; Toy Palis; Toy Cadles; With many other new and attractive Toys and Fancy articles. But one price, and as low as can be had in the city, \$26 j&b W. W. TA-BOT, 38 Fourth st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
In gold and silver cases, various styles,
JEWELKY,
GCoral, Cameo and Pearl, Lava, Pearl,
Painted, Jet, and other styles.

SILVER WARE,
Pitchers, Goblets, Caps, Spoons, Forks, &c.
PLATED WARE,
Tea Sets, Castors, Pitchers, Goblets, &c.

Our stock of goods is very complete.

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.

S26 j&b Main st., between Second and The

MOLESKIN, GASSIMERE, AND BEAVER DE PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main et. J. H. McCleary's NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM, Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5, P. M.

Bank statement is unfavorable with a decrease. Loans \$1,856,000; specie \$1,124,000; deposits \$5,537,000; increase circulation \$780,000.

The firemen made a splendid parade; 93 companies ware in the line, including 24 from other cities, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Reading, &c. Several bands took umbrage at a colored band being employed, and left the line. Probably 5,000 men paraded. The day is beautiful.

River 4 feet 5 inches by the pier mark and falling Mercury 60. Weather clear.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE EFFICACY OF BORRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—N. M. Poindexter, at Union office, September 16th, 1854, says:

Some weeks since, being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symptons of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your Holland Bitters, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like deraugement of the stomach, to state that the use of the stomach is the state of the stomach is the state of the stomach.

ppe single bottle of this medicine proved of incalcuable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense

of depression, and removed every symptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle each.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES: CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL,

COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for in

WE always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case satisfaction warranted. Old frames refilled and repaired promptly.

RAM SEY & BROTHER, s19 j&b 483 Main st., second door below Fourth.

NOTICE.

A. J. HARRINGTON,

Keens constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars

CHEWING TOBACCO,

VOGT & KLINK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Thirdstreet, near Market, Louisville,

centucky.

(### Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jowelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior sunner.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON! BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-CUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regu-lar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our as-sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE 6ITY. Our prices are uniform and as Low as THE LOWEST.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PHANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

138 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pranos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last fivy years, we have resulted the premium Pianos of New York and Bosten, 13 Finishing and Piano Warreroomscorner of Main and Sixth streets.

120 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, d24 b&j ian 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

October.

1,000 COPIES HARPERS MONTHLY for October (price 20c.) just received by CRUMP & WELSH, s24 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market,

Sectional Maps
OF IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, WISCONSIN, and
Missouri (1857) for sale by
CRUMP & WEISH

Common Prayer.

THE prettiest assortment in the city, in the newest style of binding, at very low prices.

CRUMP & WELSH
624 &b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

CAPS—A large and elegant assortment of Men' ind Boys' Caps, new and beautiful patterns.

PRATHER, SMITH. & GO.,
40 14b

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

be on Third street; opposite the Post-office.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

our FINISHINGand

A share of public patronage solicited.

Also, SNIFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.

sept 19 b&j1m

Persons having left their Watches or Jewelry with me for repairing or indebted to me on account will please call on me at Ramsey & Brother's, on Main street, where I will be pleased to see triends and customers.

1. D. ENTERDY F.

J. R. ESTERLE.

a26 j&b3m

OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES:

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least TWENTY-FIVE FEE CENT. LOWER than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, &c., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati, Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. [may 26 d&wjeow&dbly] J. H. McCLEARY.

[From this morning's Journal.] ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. NEW YORK, October 5.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived at Quebec, bringing Liverpool advices of the 23d ult.

The America arrived on the 20th and the Vander bilt on the morning and the Atlantic on the night of

Sales of cotton for three days 40,000 bales. To-bacco and breadstuffs declining. Provisions very dull. Consols 90%@90%. European news unimportant.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5. Havelock had resumed his march on Lucknow, small detachments of troops being sent by the over

London, Sept. 22.—Money generally unchanged since previous advices. Consols closed at 901/6@901/4

since previous advices. Consols closed at 90½ (90½ for money and 90½ (90½ for account. Railroad securities slightly advanced.

**Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Circulars report cotten as generally without change. Sales for three days 14,-bales, nearly all of which to the trade. Market closed quiet but steady.

Manchester advices continued favorable. Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Flour is reported steady, although some circulars report a decline of 6d. Wheat dull and 3d lower.

**Hosin is firm. Spirits turpentine is steady at 89s.

Rosin is firm. Spirits turpentine is steady at 39s. allow has little inquiry—prices weak.

Corn 4s 6d. Oils are generally unchanged. Bark

duet.

London.—Wheat dull at 2@3d lower. Sugar better—quotations advanced. Coffee dull. Tea firm at 19s@19s 8d—all qualities considerably advanced. Tallow firm. Linseed oil 40s. Pig iron dull.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 23d.—Markets generally quiet and unchanged.

India.—General Leid died before Delhi.

India.—General Leid died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was understood to relate to the transfer of troops from India to China.

Another meeting at Bombay had been suppressed.

The merchants of Calcutta had petitioned the Queen to take control of India.

Queen to take control of India.

Gen. Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, had been killed.

France.—It has been formally denied that France was seeking a close alliance with Russia.

The workmen at Ghent were on a strike. A gen-

eral rising was feared.

Span.—It was believed that the crisis in Spanish Span.—It was believed that the crisis in Spanish affairs was over. There would be now change in the cabinet. The cause of the recent trouble was the refusal of the Queen to remove Governor Con-

Four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gala

and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the Island of Penam
to Turkey. The Moldavian elections were largely
in favor of the Union. HARRISURG, Sept. 5.

HARRISURG, Sept. 5.

The town begins to assume a lively appearance.
A number of the members of the Legislature have arrived. Fenney, Speaker of the Senate, is already here. Getz, Speaker of the House, is expected tonight. No excitement. Everything calm.

There are various speculations as to whether there is to be or ought to be legislation to relieve

there is to be or ought to be legislation to relieve the general distress.

The Governor's message is awaited with great anxiety. A quorum uf both Houses will probably be present in the morning. They will meet at 11 o'clock, when the message will be immediately presented. The message will probably state the condition of the lanks and financial business embarrass ments; but make no recommendations, leaving it for the Legislature to devise remedies for the evils itself. As it is doubtful whether anything can be self. As it is doubtful whether anything can be done for their relief, a small minority may embar-rass the majority to such an extent as to defeat any measure for their relief. No prediction can be made

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5. At the Republican State convention, held in this city to day, Elias S. Terry and S. D. Pratt, were nominated as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Judges

tuart and Lookins.

The city is already crowded with visitors to the State fair. The number of entries made from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. to-day was 1,075. Stocks, machiery and agricultural products are moving rapidly to the fair grounds. A number of distinguished persons have already arrived, and a number of the prominent papers are represented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

WASHINGTON, Uct. 5.

The Southern mail brings no papers late as due. Four companies 4th regiment artillery arrived at New Orleans from Florida.

The sloop Harkaway, recently burned at sea, sailed from Charleston, on the 22d July; and had on board a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton and 2,400 barrels naval stores. She was insured at Charles. barrels naval stores. She was insured at Charles-

The Navy Department to-day received an official communication from Com. Spaulding, relative to his reconnoisance of the Isthmus, between Aspinwell and Panama, to ascertain the practicability of ustructing an inter-oceanic canal. He and his cientific party took the route, which the railroad proposes, as in every respect the most desirable for this purpose. He reports that the Isthmus itself seems to present no serion obstacle for the construction of a canal.

But there would be great difficulty in procuring

But there would be great difficulty in procuring laborers for the successful accomplishment of the work. The distance from ocean to ocean, according to engineer Totten's estimate is 45% miles. It is calculated that the cost of the canal, including har-bor improvements on both sides, could not exceed 80

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. Attorney General Black, in a recent decision, says that a person who claims land in California under a grant from Mexico, is entitled to have a patent for grant from Mexico, is entitled to have a patent for it issued from the General Land Office whenever he shows his claim, has been finally confirmed by the Commissioners of the District Court or by the Supreme Court, if he, at the same time, accompanies the proof with a survey certified and approved by the Surveyor General of California. That the Attorney General has a certain supervisory control over the investigation of these California land claims, while the contest upon them is between the United

over the investigation of these California land claims, while the contest upon them is between the United States and the Mexican grantees; but, beyond this, persons claiming titles adverse to the patentees, must resort to the proper courts of the State.

During the week ending Saturday, inclusive, the Postmaster General has signed drafts for the pay of mail contractors to an amount of at least one million dollars, which has already been drawn from the Treasury.

In Treasury transactions, the aggregate of drafts for sale for that period is about three million dollars, of which two and a half million are on New York.

Large amounts of United States stocks continue to come in for redemption. Fifty thousand dollars' worth were received this morning.

New York, Oct. 5.
The United States mail steamship Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived at this

siness at Havana and throughout the Island dull. Freights poor. The yellow fever was clining.
The slaver captured off Cardenas was the Ameri-2 ship Mazeppa. She is said to have had 1,500 layes on board.

The stock of sugar at Havana amounted to 195,

LATEST NEWS.

We have rarely seen such a batch of nonsens as the Eastern dispatches which we received to-day. It is evident that the fault was with the operator East that transmitted them or the operator that received them here. We have revised them so as to make them at all readable, and omitted a portion which we could not decipher.

The Ella .- We are indebted to Capt. Corbett and Mr. Bell, clerk of this steamer, for a memorandum. The Ella is up for Cairo. She will take no freight whatever, confining herself to passenger, and will go to Cairo in the shortest possible time by the river route. She has splendid accommodations and will

Voorhies, Griggs, & Co. have suspended—it is supposed temporarily. Capt. Gormley has sold his interest in the steamer A. B. Chambers to Capt. Davis, of the David Ta-Philadelphia, Oct. 5.

At the Democratic meeting in Independence Square this evening, in opposition to the proposed legalizing bank suspensions, George M. Wharton presided. There was a pretty large attendance.

Resolutions were offered that financial embarrasspace, which is the proposed of the propose tum, at the rate of \$44,000 for the whole boat.

MRS. ANNA CORA RITCHIE.—An article has been recently going the rounds of the papers which states "that Mrs. Ritchie (formerly Mrs. Mowatt) is to appear again on the stage, owing to her husband's loss of fortune.

Resolutions were offered that financial embarrass-ments, stimulated by improper expansions inciden-tal to banking upon insecure foundations, favor the policy of metalic currency alone. They attribute the present soundness of government affairs to its exclusive specie transactions, and recommend that the financial affairs of the State and city should be similarly administrated and the transactions of each dis-We are authorised by a friend of the family, says the New York Evening Post, to state that the above is utterly untrue in all its parts, and can have had the financial affairs of the State and city should be similarly administered and the treasury of each disconnected from the banks; that the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the banks would undermine the principles of public and private morality; that the Legislature should leave the banks to the operation of existing laws; that we are also opposed to bank bills of a smaller denomination than those already issued.

Volunteer resolutions were attempted to be offered, but were overruled by the parties in power.

One of them asked the bank directors to resume specie payments or render a statement of their acits origin only in the malicious brain of the inven-Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have been passing the summer at the residence of her father (Samuel G. Ogden, Esq.), in Astoria, Mr. Ritchie having for some time been an invalid, owing to the fracture of one of his legs; but, being now perfectly recovered, they intend returning to Richmond in two or three weeks, when he will resume his editorial duties.

One of them asked the bank directors to resume specie payments or render a statement of their accounts to the people within thirty days, and pledged the movers and acceptors thereof to vote for no man for the coming Legislature who was not opposed to the present system of banking.

The refusal to have these read caused much disturbance. Mr. Wharton, Gen. Cadwallader and others spoke, expressing opinions that bank expansions end in bankruptcy, the closing of workshops, &c. A NEW INVENTION.—There is in the American Institute exhibition, New York, a contrivance that in hot weather must be a delicious luxury, viz: an ordinary rocking-chair, fitted up superbly, and on the left arm of the chair a flexible tube, that, passing through delicate perfumes, blows upon the heated face a stream of cool air from a pair of double bellows underneath the chair, set in action by the rocking motion that may be given to it.

> The first experiment, on this Continent, of lighting a city with gas made from peat was successfully tried in Portland, Maine, last week. The light was clear and brilliant, and few of the citizens were aware that coal was not used as usual.

The New York Tribune of Saturday says:

The New York Tribune of Saturday says:

The necessities of the holders of stocks force them in large amounts on the market for cash while the new bank-ruptcies of companies and the passing of dividends depress not only the stocks of these companies, but unfavorably influence others. Good and bad fall together under the pressure to sell and the scarcity of money with which to buy. It will be seen that Hartford and New Haven, which has always been considered one of the best, if not the best managed and safest roads in the United States, and which is almost entirely in the hands of capitalists, the stock hereafore ranging at about 125, sold to-day at par. Delaware and Hudson, another stock, with no floating debt, and which has always commanded a large premium, sold at 95. Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 71. This road has always paid 10 32 cent, and owes practically no floating or funded debt, the bonds having been converted into stock, with the exception of some \$50,000. Bank stocks are dull and lower. American Exchange sold at 68, Bank of America 94, Park 70, Corn Exchange 75, Merchants 92, &c.

There is rather more disposition shown to huy Starling.

stock, with the exception of some \$50,000. Bank stocks are dull and lower. American Exchange 30d at 68, Bank of America 34, Park 70, Corn Exchange 75, Merchants 92, &c.

There is rather more disposition shown to buy Sterling Exchange at the very low figures ruling, and we hear that a bank has made some purchases with the intention of importing the proceeds in gold. One of the most serious obstacles to a recovery from the present monetary revulsion is this disarrangement of the Exchange. There are large orders here both for produce and stocks, and the export movement in produce would be very large and strengthening if any vent could be found for the bills drawn against shipments. Cargoes are now lying at our wharves ready for departure, which are detained from the impossibility of negotiating the exchange given for advances. It is of the highest importance that some measures should be adopted to relieve this state of things. Such relief would give an immediate and active impetus to the movement of produce outward and from the West to the seaboard, set the rail-roads and canals at work, open a market for the farmer, enable the interior merchant to pay his New York creditors, and diffuse confidence throughout the financial circles. We do not assume that the only relief we need is a market for exchanges, but we assert that such a movement would do more to lift us out of our present difficulties than twice the amount of aid afforded in any other way.

The feeling in the street is decidedly apprehensive to-day. The important failures announced here, following upon that of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., of Boston, created fears that we have not yet experienced the worst or the storm. The effect of these failures is to embarrass still more the negotiation of paper, and to alarm capitalists into hoarding their money. The failures to-day include the highly important and wealthy house of P. Choteau, fr., & Co., of this city. This is a fur house, with connections at St. Loui; and is one of the oldest houses in the country. The "C

The Chicago Press, of Monday, has the follow-

ing:

The bankers are making advances on produce, but the margin required to be put up by shippers is large, and in this matter they are moving with great caution. One of our bankers said to us to-day that he had plenty of currency to buy all the produce that might offer, but, of course, on the terms above referred to.

Gold is excessively scarce and dear. There are no fixed rates for ordinary currency. Ten per cent, premium are the lowest figures, and at these rates it can only he obtained in small quantities of some of the brokers. Most of them refuse to sell at any price, and all the regular banks do the same. Some of the brokers charge as high as from fifteen to twenty per cent.

Exchange for cellections rules to-day at ten per cent, premium. This rate is enormous it is true, but outsiders cannot obtain it even at these enormous rates. Some of our best merchants have paid ten per cent, on their notes to-day, and express themselves determined "not to go to protest," should it rule at twice that rate. Such conduct is noble and worthy of all praise, but it must make sad inroads upon the profit side of the legder.

Messrs, Swift, Brother, & Johnston, of Chicago,

Messrs. Swift, Brother, & Johnston, of Chicago, who suspended last week, have concluded to wind

up their business. They furnish the following exhibit of their affairs:

The Cincinnati Times, of Monday evening, says: The Cincinnati Times, of Monday evening, says:

The only event of the street to-day was the suspension of the highly respectable banking house of Messrs. Dunleyr, Drake, & Co. This firm was injured considerably in means, and more in credit, by the failure of Messrs. Atwood & Co., New York, some weeks ago, with whom the Cincinnati house kept their Fastern account.

D., D., & Co., and every little in the city; their principal indebtedness is to the country banks and bankers. Their delegates to the country banks and bankers. Their delegates account and funas from correspondents have been as high as \$250,00; but recently, particularly since the failure of Atwood & Co., this amount has been greatly reduced, and we undershand their enthre present indebtedness does not exceed \$10,000.

Their suplies stated to be large, and that they will pay dollar for dollar, as soon as they can realize upon their assets, does not seem to be doubted by their money operating neighbors.

sets, does not seem to be doubted by their above, meighbors.

Money continues very stringent, and no transactions are occurring. The discount houses are doing nothing worth notice. The raise for paper are not quotable, but wherever made tangible are rainously high.

Exchange on New York to-day has declined to 4 prem, selling rate, but gold is still 5 prem, and both in good demand. In Trust Co, checks nothing is doing.

The rates of uncarrent funds are unaltered. The leading bankers are taking Bank of Ashland, Ky., notes on deposit at par, and say they are good.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. Reported for the Louisville Journal by Gen. John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky. FEANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 5.

CAUSES DECIDED. CAUSES DECIDED.

Williams vs. Frazier, Graves, affirmed;
Shepherd Trustee vs. Gano, Scott, affirmed;
Jackson vs. Thompson, Jefferson, affirmed;
Harlan vs. Seaton, Greenup, reversed;
Wilkerson vs. Wilkerson, Montgomery, reversed.

Mitchell vs. Taylor, &c., Louisville, was argued; Todd's heirs vs. Mehaffie, fully argued.

DESKS. -Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, four size chesp. [814 j&b] CRUMP & WELSH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. NEW YORK, Oct. 6. The steamer City of Washington arrived at 9½ o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Her general advices were anticipated by the Anglo Saxon, which arrived yesterday at Quebec, but she furnishes interesting details and the following

Turther information:

The East India Company had declined the proffer of the European-American Steam Company for vessels to convey troops to India by the overland route. Lord Elgin had brought to Calcutta 1,700 troops, who were to proceed up the Ganges forthwith. He proposed to take some native regiments to China, where they would be more trustworthy than in India.

General Neill, who was in command at Cawnpore,

General Neill, who was in command at Cawnpore, was compelling the high caste of Brahmins to rise. The European soldiers are accelarating their movements with the cat and then hanging them.

A letter to the Paris Patrie says that Neona Sahib, who was reported to have committed suicide, was marching upon Lucknow with 15,000 men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock. Fort Lucknow was deemed impreemable.

was deemed impregnable.

After the fight between Caunt and Langham for the championship of England of an hour and forty minutes, darkness came on and the fight was drawn. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Money more stringent. Stocks generally lower, sterning exchange dull at par to 1 per cent premium. Willetts & Co., hardware merchants, have suspen-

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.

The Governor's message to the special session of the Legislature states that the sudden and severe financial revulsion which had occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks in this and some other States, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable. The present exigency requires an early convocation of the Legislature to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and people. The banks should be released from penalties and forfeitures incurred by suspension of specie payments, and such suspension be authorized for a reasonable time, so as to enable them safely to resume. To force the banks into early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payments from debtors, and entail upon the community the miseries of a wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin, while an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of a suspension would greatly increase HARRISBURG, Oct. 6. ural state of a suspension would greatly increase the evils of the irredeemable paper currency. A re-sumption of specie payments should not be postponed

Inger than necessary.

Therefore he recommends that the bank, which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspensions by the existing law, should make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the treasury and the which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the treasury and the balances standing to his credit in any solvent banks insto specie as soon as necessary for the payment of the funded debt; that the solvent banks, which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to the late general suspension, be required, under limitations and re-strictions, to receive the notes of each other continuing solvent, at par in payment of all debts. The banks, on assuming specie payments, to be relieved from this condition. For the relief of debtors, a provision should be made for an extension of time, on executions on judgments. An issue of relief notes of small denominations should not now be authorized, nor should the banks, during the sus-pension, be permitted to declare dividends exceed

ing 6 per cent. per annum.

He believes the moneyed institutions of the State are in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested be adopted all will be made right. In the House, before the reading of the message, a resolution was offered requiring the banks to remit an account concerning their condition are the Legislature had deleted were after reading the Legislature had debated upon after reading the

At the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange yes-At the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday to consider the currency question, Mr. Henry, Bank Commissioner of Illinois, made a statement of the condition of the banks of that State, which was generally regarded as satisfactory. A committee was appointed to report on the subject to atmeeting to be convened this afternoon. The meeting adjourned without coming to a definite conclusion. The vote on receiving the Illinois currency at par stood a tie.

Previous to adjournment a resolution was passed to petition the Legislature to issue no more bonds at

to petition the Legislature to issue no more bonds at present, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on those already issued.

Another meeting wild be held at the Exchange to-

day.

The suspension of Lucas & Co. created no excitement. The assets are ten times greater than the lia-

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city has been placed under an injunction by the Attorney

Boston, Oct. 6. At the instance of the Bank of Commissioners a temporary injunction has been laid upon the Western Bank at Springfield.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6. River unchanged. Money matters more unsettled.

Exchange on the East firmer and tending upward, 5 premium generally asked. Weather clear at intervals. Thermometer 64. There is a run on the Bank of Missouri, and the

Boatsmen's and German Savings Institutions. No evidence of a suspension yet. The regular banks are strong. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

Voorhies, Griggs, & Co.'s suspension is announced, but it is supposed to be only temporary. PITTSBURG, Oct. 6, M. River 4 feet 6 inches by the pier mark and at a stand. Weather cloudy and mild.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6, M. No change in any article; markets generally dull. Corn is offered at 40c without finding buyers. Whisky 16c, with a moderate demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, M. Breadstuffs generally dull. Flour dull—Sales 6,000 bbls.
Wheat nominally quoted as before. Corn firm—mixed 1c

better, at 70c. Pork dull—mess 25c lower, at \$22 50@\$22
75. Lard heavy. Whisky 1/2 lower, at 20c.
Chicago and Rock Island 55; Cumberland Coal 51/3; Illinois Central 84; Bonds 64; Michigan Southern 11; New York Central 51; Reading 28; Missouri sixes 66; La Crosse and Milwaukee 7; Galena and Chicago F3; Michigan Central 331/4; Erie 101/4; Cleveland and Toledo 241/4; Cleveland

and Pittsburg 9%; Milwaukee and Mississippi 18.

New Obleans, Oct. 5. Business is still restricted by the impossibility of selling exchange. Small sales of bills on New York have been made at 14@1%. No sales of sterling have been reported. The cotton market is easier to-day, with sales of 1,200 bales. Prices, however, are too irregular to quote. receipts have been 7,500 bales. Sales of red wheat at \$1

New Supplies. A FULL supply of Robertson's Charles Fifth, Smun's Greece, Warren's Physical Geography, Loomis's Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Pasquelle's Manual of French Conversation received by express this day.

CRUMP & WELSH,

'84 Fourth st., near Market

Scientific American. Scientific American.

Subscriptions to this valuable publication for th
current year will be received until the 1st of Januar
at the low price of \$1 40 per annum.
CRUMP & WELSH,
s21 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS—Country and City merchants are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to se

October.

CODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 20c. R
CRUMP & WELSH,
iii) & 84 Fourth st., near Market

Marion, the Balloonist—A Daring and Reckless Ascension.—Prof. Marien, the balloonist, made an ascension from the National Garden, Albany, yesterday afternoon. He had previously made three unsuccessful attempts to go up from that city. At five o'clock, the time advertised for his ascension, his balloon was only partially filled with gas, owing to the insufficiency of the volume through the pipes. Determined to redeem his promise, however, if possible, he got into the car, threw out his ballast, and ascended to the branches of an adjacent tree, where his balloon was caught and torn somewhat, and he descended. The rip was at once sewed up, and a little more gas let in through the throttle, when the Professor, considerably excited, as he always is about the time of an ascension, expressed his determination to go up at all hazards. Cutting off the ropes which held his wicker car, he tied them in a single knot under the balloon, and, climbing in among them, seated himself upon this knot, and in that manner went, up, without either car or ballast; with no means of regulating his ascent or guarding against a sudden descent. When he was about two hundred feet above the ground, the knot seemed to turn under him, and he lurched forward so far that his cap fell off. His death seemed inevitable; but, clinging to the ropes, he recovered himself, and the ascent, so far as could be seen, passed off without accident. The balloon took a northeasterly course, and was seen from this city about six o'clock. It was rumored this morning that the Professor had landed some two miles back of our County House, and, having no ballast to regulate his descent, had been pretty badly bruised. We have not, however, been able to trace the rumor to any reliable source.

Troy Daily Temes, Sept. 30.

Making a Levy on a Baby.—During the argument of the Lemmon case, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, a pretty-looking and well-dressed lady came Court, a pretty-looking and well-dressed lady came into the court to recover the possession (by habeas corpus) of her baby, whom its nurse had seized for non-payment of a small debt for wages. The nurse was present with the child and made a great clatter with her tongue, but the judges being all occupied in the negro affair, the case of the white child stood no chance. Some of the persons present advised her to commence a suit in the 2d District court for the recovery of the debt. This proposition suiting her, she was prevailed upon to give up the child, and started off to see Judge O'Connor, of the 2d District court. In the mean time, the mother "replevined" the child and carried it home. Nursey returned in great wrath to find her "baby levy" set aside by the skill and promptness of the mother.—N. Y. Mirror.

Singular Case.—The papers are publishing a strange account of a woman at Horican, Warren county, N. Y., who has been sick since the 20th of September last, during which time she has not eaten any food. Indeed, since the 28th of June, 1855, she has not eaten more than enough for a single meal.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Ella left Cairo on the 3d of Oc. tober in the morning. Met steamer Goody Friends at Emporium; Diamond above Cash island bar; Potomac at the Grand Chain; V. K. Stevenson at Wilkinson's bar; Minne-tonka, J. H. Conn, and B. B. Barker at the Little Chain; Endeavor and Henry Fitzhugh at Paducah; Monongahela Belle at Cottonwood bar; J. H. Done, Ark. Traveler, and Dr. Kane all aground on Cumberland bar, and the Jacob Poe and Belle Creole lying to shore on the foot of Cumberland island, waiting for their turn to start, so as to get aground. Met a boat at the foot of Stuart's island, name unknown; Sam P. Hibberd at the head of the Sisters. 4th. Met Hickman at Pell's landing; Monterey and another boat, name unknown, at Hurricane island; Red Wing at Flint's bar; Jennie Gray aground at Battery Rock bar; W. Baird at Caseyville; City of Caire at the mouth of Saline; Swallow at Slim island; Acacia Cottage and LaCrosse at Mt. Vernon; Argo at the foot of Diamond island. Met a boat below Evansville, name unknown, supposed to be the Cambridge; Princess at Newburg. Met a beat at French island, name unknown; Cuba at Owensboro. 5th-met Economy at Rome. Twenty-four inches water en Cum-

CITY ORDINANCES, &C

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating payments of money which may be collected by the Marshal of the City Coart or his deputies, and others, on account of fines in the City Court.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That whenever money shall be paid er collected in the City Court for account of fines, the same shall be forthwith paid over by the officer col-lecting the same into the hands of the agent or secretary of the Board of Trustees for the Universi-ty and Public Schools of Louisville, and the receipt of said agent or secretary shall be a sufficient voucher for said officer. ANDREW MONROE, P. B. C. C.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C. E. D. WEATHERFORD, P. B. A.

O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A.. Approved Oct. 3, 1857. 05 j&b\$ W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

MODES DE PARIS. MADAME A. JONES,

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most com-

vicinity that, having just returned from plete assortment of PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS, which for richness of material and elegance of style cannot be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of FALL DRESS HATS.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Flower Garniture de Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Coffures, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers, Plumes, &c.

Madame J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured, that her present will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms.

All orders statistically and prompay falled, and on reasonable terms.

**The distribution of the last four in this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange. Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Geonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

**Symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

**Symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indusence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

**Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

same.
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. \$11b\(\epsilon\) is 12 Office hours at the Dispensary from 3 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. 1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. MARTIN & PENTON.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS;
ELEGANT SILK ROBES;
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;
CLOTH TOURISTS OF DUSTERS;
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;
MOURNING GOODS;
SHAWLS, SCARPS, AND CLOAKS;
DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;
NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;
FLANNELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOES;
BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC. Above we give a limited list of some of the leading articles which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy competition. We are determined not no be excelled in quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which warrants these artices in being perfect and as cheap as can be bought. \$26 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

The Modern Whitfield.

A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of a Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by CRIMP & WELSH, als jab Sa Fourth st., near Market

EVENING BULLETIN.

HARVESTING CORN .- There is much corn that from the lateness of the season will be liable to be injured by the frost unless we are unusually favoredby a very warm fall season. A frost hard enough to kill the blades does the corn much more injury than is apparent; the grains will be light and chify, and will lack nourishment to such a degree that if badly frosted it will require double the quantity to make

To avoid this, the safest method is to cut up and shock the corn, as by this process the grain continues to be nourished by the juices of the stalk, and is in a great measure protected from the frost. The fodder will amply repay the labor of cutting up, and a much larger amount of good manure may be made. Where the corn is fully mature in the field before the autumn frost may be expected, and where the rough food and manure are not considered an equivalent for the labor of cutting up, it may be allowed to remain till the usual gathering time, but not so by any means safely if the corn is not well ripened.

SAVING SEED CORN .- The experience of the two past seasons shows the importance of selecting seed corn and preserving it carefully. Farmers who have planted the corn taken promiscuously from their crib at planting time have found, by sad experience, that the dry summer, the early frost, the severe winter, or all these causes combined have so affected the vitality of their corn that they have had to replant.

Now is the time to select your seed corn, either by going through your standing corn and marking the ears you wish to plant, or when you cut up your corn direct your hands to leave your seed corn standing, that it may mature perfectly.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, Sept. 12, 1857. MR. GEO. STEEL.—Dear Str.: I think it was Frank-lin who said that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where there had been but one was a public benefactor; and, as I am well convinced that the introduction of the Hungarian Grass will be of great public benefit, I hasten to answer your inqui-ries in relation to it.

es in relation to it.

The Hungarian Grass is somewhat like the Millet The Hungarian Grass is somewhat like the Millet in appearance; the straw is of finer growth and the seed is smaller; the straw is almost as sweet as the sugar corn stalk. It yields from three to six tons to the acre, and some say it will yield two crops to the season if sown early. I know that after the first crop the pasturage is abundant—cqual to the Kentucky bluegrass. It can be sown early or late; it can be put into the ground after other spring work is done, with the certainty of a good crop. If sown thick, the straw is of fine quality. One bushel of seed will sow three acres. It is an annual grass, and must be sown every spring. This is an objection when compared with timothy and clover, but the certainty of a good crop and the abundance of the certainty of a good crop and the abundance of it amply compensate for all extra labor. The seed is rich in only nutriment, and tastes, when chewed, not unlike beechnuts. The stalk has a juicy sweet-ness that horses and cattle seem fond of. Put good timothy and Hungarian hay into a manger and they will choose the Hungarian and leave the other. This will choose the Hungarian and leave the other. This proves their appreciation of its superior nutritious qualities. Stock will keep in good order all winter

proves their appreciation of the provestion of the provestion and history I know but little. The first we hear of it is in Monroe county, Iowa, three years ago; but who knows how it came there? From years ago; but who knows how it came there? From years ago; but who knows how it came there? From years ago; but who knows how it came there? From years ago; but who knows how it came there? From years ago; but who knows how it came there? From years ago; but who knows how it came there? years ago; but who knows how it came there? From thence it spread into the adjoining counties. I have reason to believe that it came from the Patent Office, that the Hungarians did not introduce it into our State, and that some shrewd man who knew the value of a name first named it "Hungarian;" and I may say, in truth, that it will add to our agricultural wealth hundreds for every one dollar given to Kossuth. I believe that the Hon. Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, knows its origin and trace name. That it is very productive and of great value is the uniform testimony of all who have cultivated it. I have not heard a single doubt expressed by those who have raised and fed it for three seasons. It stands the drouth well. We have had seasons. It stands the drouth well. We have had here a dry season; timothy and clover are very light, almost nothing, while the Hungarian is good. There are, no doubt, some objections to this grass: it may be found to exhaust the soil too much, but not more than every them. it may be found to exhaust the soil too much, but not more than oats. It is so heavy that it takes labor to cure it. Some of our farmers bind it into bundles as they do oats. It yields from 20 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre. There was much of it sown in this county last spring. One man has 30 acres, another 18, and many from 2 to 12 acres.

I have said all that I need say to give you confidence in it and I will only add that in my opinion;

I nave said all that I need say to give you confidence in it, and I will only add that in my opinion it is the very thing we need to make stock-raising a paying business in Iowa, and I look forward to the time, not long distant, when it will become a common crop in Iowa and in other States where stock-raising is an object.

this is an object.

The illustrious Sancho Panza loved sleep, and The illustrious Sancho Panza loved sleep, and I can say "blessed The Hustrious Sancuo Fanza loved erep, and ught it a great invention; and I can say "blessed the man" who first discovered Hungarian grass. be the man" who may Yours truly,

Remarks .- The above is handed us by a correspondent of Mr. Steel for publication. We know nothing about the Hungari an grass, but, from the description and from information obtained from other sources, we are disposed to think it nothing more or less than German millet. It is evidently valuable

in the section of country where it has been tested. Since writing the above we find the following in the Ohio Cultivator: Ringarian Grass .- A correspondent from Ma-

haska county, Iowa, sends us a specimen of grass which is called there Hungarian grass, of which he says:

"It is a heavy but not tough grass, with an average height of three feet, with long and numerous blades. The head you will see yields largely, and I am of the opinion it is one among the best grasses. that can be raised for horses or cattle. Its will be from 2 to 4 tons per acre. In this latitude sow from 1st to 10th of June, about one peck of seed to the acre, the same process as putting in oats. Harvest from 10th to 25th of August. The seed is worth from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Horses or cattle will leave good timothy hay to eat it."

will leave good timothy hay to eat it.

We received a paper of seed of this grass from
Bro. Wilson of the Iowa Farmer last spring, which
we had sowed on the 7th of July. It has made a
very luxuriant growth, stooling out from the root. very luxuriant growth, stooling out from the root and shooting from the joints of the main stem. We find it is the old German millet (Panicum Germanicum), which is raised in Europe as a scarcity crop. It is of course an annual, like other millet, and will

not make a permanent stand.

On Transplanting Trees.—The proper season for transplanting varies with different cultivators. Many prefer autumn planting, and the reason they give is this: when trees are planted in autumn, they say the ground becomes better settled about the roots of the tree, and they are then enabled to throw out fibres in the spring. I greatly prefer spring planting for nearly all varieties of trees, for this reason: if planted in the fall, very soon after extraor out the trees have the heavy fall rains. ON TRANSPLANTING TREES .- The proper season for this reason: if planted in the fall, very soon after setting out, the trees have the heavy fall rains, which renders the loose earth around the tree a perfect mortar, and the wind blows the tree to and fro, making a circle or hole around the tree externally about three inches from the trunk, all round, which freezes hard at night, and presents in the morning a rocky wall around the tree, and as the hole is about six inches larger than the collar of the tree, it chafes off the bark around at the collar, and unless some manure is placed by it, the frost will extend down around the tree and freeze the small roots. The season for planting on the banks of the Hudson varies from the first of November to the first of December for autumn planting, and from

out trees: 1st. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been first well pulverized. To plant trees in holes, as many persons do, is almost fatal to their growth. 2d. Deep planting is a great error in this country, and more trees die from this than any other cause. They may thrive for a year or two, but soon die, and apparently without any cause. The fibrous or surface roots should not be more than an inch and a half or two inches below the surface of the ground. 3d. Commence planting by taking out the earth to a foot or more in depth, and of sufficient width to admit all the roots without crowding, breaking, or bending them. If the soil is poor, compost, well-decayed, rotten manure, wood ashes, or a little lime (if the tree planted is apple or pear), may be thrown advantageously into the bottom of the hole below the roots. Then filling in among the roots with earth well mixed with fine compost manure, using the hard to scatter it well amongs the smallest fibres, and do not leave any large holes under the tree to act as miniature cisterns. 4th. Before planting, prune all the roots ture cisterns. 4th. Before planting, prune all the rosts that have been injured in removal with a sharp knife, but do not cut them off with a duil spade, as many do; shorten such roots as are too long, and take out those that are too much crowded; avoid injury or cutting any of the small fibres. 5th. Prune the top and branches of the tree in proportion, or rather more in proportion to the pruning done to the roots. 6th. Fill the earth firmly in, and around the roots. Do not shake the tree up any—giving it a few shakes at its base will be sufficient. Fill the holes up carefully and do not throw too much ground in at once. If dry weather ensues, a pailful of water may be given to each tree, and the soil around the tree could be then slightly earthed over to prevent evaporation. If hot and dry weather succeed water may be given to each tree, and the soil around the tree could be then slightly earthed over to prevent evaporation. If hot and dry weather succeed during the season, then mulch with coarse straw manure, which is best, or straw, hay, leaves, &c. In Europe—but a custom seldom thought of in the United States—before planting an orchard the ground is thoroughly subsoiled or trench plowed to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation o. ground for an orchard, unless the soil be so gravelly as to render this process useless. It is impossible for a tree to flourish when it is surrounded by a thick sod. When a tree is situated in land covered with grass, a rich compost of earth (muck) and manure should be dug in around the tree, care being taken that nog unmixed manure comes in contact with the roots of the tree. The ground should be kept mellow about the roots until the tree has obtained considerable size, by spading or forking in with a flat pronged potato fork around each tree three times during the growing around each tree three times during the growing season, but not too late in the fall, as a second growth is not desirable at that season. The fine manure should be forked in, in the fall of the year. Do not use too coarse manure, or you will have plenty of mice to pay your trees a visit in the winter season, unless protected by the tins mentioned in a letter of mine in a back number of this journal; if they are thus protected the manure may be as coarse as you please, and as much as you please, and can be then left on the surface in a heap around the tree till spring and the juices of the manure will rush down around the roots, and you will see a wonderful difference in the growth of your trees the following spring. In attending to the preceeding suggestions, I feel assured that the cultivator will be emply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty and productiveness of the tree. And wheever will fellow the above to the letter will not be one of these who are now of the heart to are not be one of those who are now often heard to eclaim, "He who plants pears, plants for his heirs. I will conclude with the number of trees that can be planted on an acre of ground at various distances

At	4	feet	each	way	2,720
46	5	66	66		
44	6	66	46	66	1,200
44	8	66	"	44	
46	10	4.	44	66	430
66	12	"	46	66	325
44	15	66	66	66	200
44	18	46	44	66	
44	20	66	46	44	110
"	25	44	66	66	70
66	30	44	66	66	50

HARVESTING CORN .- Corn is one of our most im-HARVESTING CORN.—Corn is one of our most important crops, and we fear its value is not properly understood. All great and common blessings are apt to be undervalued. According to the census of 1850, the corn crop of the United States in 1849 was 591,586,053 bushels, and the wheat crop of the same year 104,799, 230 bushels. Since that time the increase, we think, has been in favor of corn, for the destruction of wheat by the midge, in some of the best wheat-growing districts, has tended to discourage its growth and increase that of corn. Corn is one of our most valuable stables for export, and is age its growth and increase that of corn. Corn is one of our most valuable staples for export, and is the basis of the immense quantities of beef and pork made in the rural districts, and, finding its way to our populous cities, feeds the hungry and non-producing millions, supplies the army and navy of our own country, and is found in the markets of Europe. Its value, however, is not to be calculated by dollars and cents. It seems to have been created and especially adapted to the wants of this country. As soon as the forest trees are cut down corn is and especially adapted to the wants of this country. As soon as the forest trees are cut down corn is planted by the pioneer settler, and it grows luxuriantly among the roots and stumps, furnishing a healthy and abundant support both for "man and beast." The prairies, as soon as "broken up," are planted generally with corn, and this "sod corn," as it is called, in about three months, yields a crop that pays for "breaking," gives a good store of bread for family support, fodder for cattle, and a good surplus for sale, with the proceeds of which fencing and other improvements may be made. Corn is emphatically the poor man's crop.

other improvements may be made. Corn is emphatically the poor man's crop.

Corn in this section was much injured by the cold, wet spring; and low, undrained fields it became necessary to plow up and plant with buckwheat, or some other crop. Many and earnest were the discussions among our best farmers, up to about the middle of July, as to the probabilities of ripening corn this season under the most favorable circumstance. The warm weather during the latter part of July and early in August, however, brought forward the crop with astonishing rapidity, and two ward the crop with astonishing rapidity, and two weeks more, without frost, will place it beyond dan-

In our northern climate the whole season is re quired to ripen corn, and it is often injured by early frosts in the fall. The same difficulty is felt in some of the extensive corn growing districts of the West. The ripening of corn may be hastened by cutting off the tops above the ears, but we have no doubt this earlier ripening is obtained at the expense of the crop, as the sap which nourishes it is obtained from the earth, and passes through the stem to the leaves, where it is prepared for conversion into grain. Many of the leaves that thus digest the food for the corn are above the ears, and it is believed generally that it is on its passage downward that the change of sap into grain principally takes place. It must, therefore, be very evident that the removal of any large portion of the leaves before the ears are perfeetly formed deprives them of their natural supply of nourishment. When the tassel only is taken off, although no evil would be likely to result, the ben-

where the season will permit it, there is no better way for the grain than allowing the corn to grow untouched until fully ripe. The stalks by this method lose somewhat of their value for fodder. As a general rule, we think the best method is to cut the corn at the surface of the ground when the grain has corn at the surface of the ground when the grain has become glazed or hard upon the outside, put imm diately into stooks, and when sufficiently dried to corn and stalks can be separated and secured. this plan the grain is in a great measure protected from early frosts, as frosts that would materially in-jure it if allowed to remain standing will not affect ti in the stook. When cut in this way we have no doubt the grain appropriates to its use a portion of the sap already in the plant, and the plant may absorb additional matter from the atmosphere to aid

in its perfection. The TIME of cutting corn is a matter of great im portance. If cut too early, shrinkage is the consequence, and it loses weight and nutrition, and if allowed to remain in the ground until after frost, unless fully ripe, the sap becomes vitiated, and great loss of both grain and stalks is the effect. It is better to Hudson varies from the first of November to the first of December for autumn planting, and from the first of April to the fifteenth of May for spring planting. I, for many reasons, do all my planting in the spring, except for apple trees, and, as they are so very hardy, autumn planting will answer full as well, or perhaps better for that tree.

The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting

form there is a cavity left in the centre of the shock which facilitates the drying of the corn, and is much better in this respect than the compact form with a hill of green corn in the centre. Taking six rows, with 36 hills to the shock, is most convenient.

The cry last spring went out through all the land that the cattle in many sections were suffering and dying for want of food, actually starving to death. To say nothing of the loss, how painful must such a state of things be to every humane man. The coming winter may be more severe and of longer continuance even than the last. Every corn stalk should be cured properly and stored carefully away. More than enough coarse fodder was wasted last fall to have prevented all the want and suffering of the following spring. Many who at the time were glad to obtain hay at \$40 or \$50 a ten to save the lives of their stock were only reaping the reward of their own folly. The wise profit by the teachings of experience.—Rural New Yorker.

Sugar: AND THE SORGHUM.—We have received from Dr. A. A. Hayes the following abstract of an interesting paper read by him on the above subject before the Scientific Association at Montreal:

So rapidly has chemical science progressed of late, that the term "sugar" has now become a generic name for a class of bodies with the most marked diversities of sensible characters and composition. We have sugars which are sweet, others which are slightly sweet, and some destitute of sweetness: slightly sweet, and some destitute of sweetness, some are fermentable, others do not undergo this change; some are fluid, more are solid.

change; some are fluid, more are solid.

Adopting cane sugar as the most important kind from certain inherent qualities, we find its sources abundant, but not numerous. So far as observation has extended, its production by a plant is definite; a change of locality, even when accompanied by a marked change in the habit of the plant, does not alter essentially the nature of the sugar it produces. Thus the cane of Louisiana rarely matures and is an annual, while in the soil and climate of Cuba it enjoys a life of thirty or even sixty years. The juice joys a life of thirty or even sixty years. The juice of our southern plant always contains more soluble alkaline and earthy salts than is found in the cane alkaline and earthy salts than is found in the cane of Cuba, but its sugar is secreted as cane sugar. The juice of the sugar beet, of watermelous, and a large number of tropical fruits, the sap of the maple and date palm, afford cane sugar. In these juices and sap, when concentrated by desiccation in the cells of the plants, it always appears in regular, brilliant crystals, of a prismatic form, clear and colorless; distinctly indicating a vital force in the plant, separating it from other proximate principles and leaving it in its assigned place pure.

The class of sugars next in importance includes

The class of sugars next in importance includes, under the general term glucose, a number of sugars having varied characters, which should be separately grouped. Among them are the sugars of fruits, seeds, and grasses; those produced in the animal system, and the artificial sugars made from starch, crains, and sawdust. The verieties of glucose are system, and the artificial sugars made from starch, grains, and sawdust. The varieties of glucose are both solid and semi-fluid. When solid the organic tendency to rounded surfaces is generally seen. The semi-fluid forms often manifest a disposition to become solid on exposure to the air, and they then experience a molecular change, which produces crystals having new relations to polarized light and different physical and chemical characters.

Individuals of the class are easily distinguished from each other, and most clearly and rem rikably from cane sugar. The plants producing the natural glucose sugars mature their cells as perfectly as those producing cane sugar, and the secretion can

glucose sugars mature their cells as perfectly as those producing cane sugar, and the secretion can be found as distinc'ly isolated from other principles as cane sugar is even when the glucose is semi-fluid. Hence we are able to determine by microscopical observations, aided by chemical tests, the presence and kind of sugar in the tissues or sap, of a plant, often without incurring the risk of a change of properties through the chemical means adopted for withdrawing the sugar. The Sorghum vulgare, or saccharatum, belongs to the tribe including grasses. The unsucessful attempts made to crystallize sugar from the juice of the Sorghum, produced in different climates of our country last year, indicated that ent climates of our country last year, indicated that it contained no cane sugar, or that the presence of some detrimental matter in the expressed juice destroyed the crystallizable character of cane stroyed the crystallizable character of cane sugar. My observations commenced after I had obtained several specimens of the Sorghum, and have been continued on the semi-fluid sugar, likewise from different parts of the United States, with uniform

ferent parts of the United States, with uniform results.

When a recent shaving of the partially dried pith of the matured stalks of the Sorghum is examined by the microscope, we observe the sugar cells filled with semi-fluid sugar. After exposure to air it is often possible to distinguish some crystalline forms in the fluid sugar. These grains, after being washed, cease to present a clear crystalline character, and have the hardness and general appearance of dry fruit sugar. The most careful trials I could make failed in detecting cane sugar in any samples of the Sorghum stalks, or in the samples of sugar, including one made by Col. Peters in Georgia, prepared under the most careful management. I must therefore conclude, that the Sorghum cultivated in this country does not secrete cane sugar or true sugar; its saccharme matter being purely glucose in a semi-fluid form.—Scientific American. semi-fluid form.—Scientific American.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—We have some Ladies' Bronze Buskin and Half Gaiters and French Morocce Half Gaiters for sale at less than cost to close them out at OWEN & WOOD'S,

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a22 d&w&b 463 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

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PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, which, for beauty of style, quality, and finish, cannot be excelled in the Umon. A supply ready for our sales this morning. y ready for our sales this more PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. a22 j&b

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Musical Instruments at Wholesale. Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—
s cases Italian and French Viofins, all prices;
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The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, \$2 j&b\$

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ESPECIAL NOTICE:

TO strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, which we have made to our order by the best manufacturers East. To those wishing anything in our line, we are enabled to offer better goods and at less prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult their interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OWEN & WOOD, 495 Market st., s1 j&b one door above Third.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 63 Third street by slj&b A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by [st j&b] A. McBRIDE. GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale chean

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PORTABLE FORGES-PORTABLE FORGES—
For Jewelers, Coppersmiths,
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who needs a Smithshop in
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Also a general assortment of
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where everything in the Hard
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Si jeb

sl j&b

THE best display offine wateres, Jew-elry, Silverware, and Fancy Goods elry, Silverware, and Fancy Goods is at the store of FLETCHER & BENNETT, 463 Main street, where strangers and citizen are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, fine Jeweiry, Silver Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cups, Goblets, &c., of the most fastion-public style and a, Forks, Tea Sets, Cups, nable style and at the lowest prices, FLETCHER & BENNETT, 463 Main st angal i&hd&w

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NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Including all grades in the finer order of CARPETING. Floor Dil-Cloths,

Of all widths, CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c.,

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WE take pleasure in calling the attention of strang and citizens to our large and varied stock in the ab W Etake pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident it will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country, East or West. Conducting our business under the one price system, secures to purchasers a full equivalent.

C. DUVALL & CO., Main st., a31 j&b Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find in our ware rooms a large and complete assortment of Hats Caps, and Fars, for the Fall trade. Call and exam caps, and Fars, Farther, Sattriff, & CO., a29 j&b.

TO-DAY the elegant Fall Style of Dress Hats will be introduced by the manufacturers, Hayes, Craig, & Co., who have taken the premium at the World's Fair. They have no superiors, and but few equals, as Hatters.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street ntroduce their Fall style Dress Hats this day. a29 j&b

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will please bear in mind that everything new and at all desirable in the Hat and Cap line can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., on as good terms as in any Eastern City. a29 j&b

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys, are the most becoming and comfortable that we have ever had—the quality the very best.

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR GENTS, something extra fin , just received at the fashionable hat establishment of RATHER, SMITH, & CO., a29 j&b RATHER, SMITH, & CO.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH AND VEL-VET CAPS, Fall styles, just received by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., a29 j&b 455 Main street. THE LADIES will find the handsomest stock of Riding Hats ever seen now at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S whose taste is unrivaled in that line of goods. a29 j&b

WATCHES BY EXPRESS. My stock of Gold and SilverWatches is now very complete, an additional supply having just been received by express. I think an examination of them will prove more satisfactory than to see a description in print. Call at aug 29 do&b&wi WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

SILVER WARE at WM. KENDRICK'S

My stock of Silver Ware is now unusually full.
having just made large additions, most of which are
made to order, and all warranted good as to variety, style, and workmanship. Call and examine
for yourself.
Old Silver taken in Exchange. aug 29 dj&b&wj Fine Watches.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL JEW-ELRY-NEW STYLES-SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Our stock of the above goods is very complete. We have lately received a large lot of Watches, also many new and beautiful styles of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every description, and the best quality. We would invite special attention to our stock.

JAS. I. LEMON & CO., au29 j&b Main st., bet'n Second and Third.

FALL FASHION FOR 1857. On Saturday next, 29th inst., we will introduce to the public our Louisville Fall Fashion for 1857, also on same day New York, Philadelphia, and Paris styles for 1857.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st

FALL FASHIONS. On Saturday, the 29th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. will introduce their FALL STYLE of DRES HATS for 1857.

a26 j&b

A New Book by Peter Bayne, M. A. ESSAYS in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne, M. A. §1 25. Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D.

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mian Glassware in great variety, Silver-plated Castors. Waiters, Lamps, &c. For sale very low for cash by
A. JAEGLA & CO..
23 b Nos, 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall. Best Pearl Iron-Stone China Ware. Per ships Howard, Union, and Wm. Lord, we have received a large stock of the very best white Iron-Stone China Ware, consisting of Dining, Tea, Breakfast, and Tollet Sets, also Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Pitch-8, Bakers, Turcens, &c., directly imported by us from the tailord-shire potteries and for sale lower than elsewhere in the china control of the contro

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A. FRENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his en-tire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS EXLOW NOST.

He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The tock of Spectacles are of known importation, and the argest stock in the city.

rgest stock in the city. Gents' full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$35 up; Gents' full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from

Genis' full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watel
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Gold Lockets from \$1 up;
Fine Coral Sets from \$1 up;
Gold Shirt Studs from \$1 up;
Gold Shirt Studs from \$1 up;
Gold Pen and Extension Holders from \$5c, up;
Gold Pen Bobs from 5c, up;
Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$3 50 up;
Silver do, do, from \$1 up;
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At the sign of the Big Spectacles, On the north side of Market st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.

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This Excelsior book of Fashions for September is received by the agents at 84 Fourth street.

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INTERESTING NEW BOOKS.

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THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable Hat to be found in the fashionable world.

MISSES' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at 83 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

Fifty Piano-For

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LANOS, from the most celebrated makers in the Union,
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1,000.

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Importers, wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Wandanies and Publishers of Sheef Music, 109 Fourth step between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkee, Hearth & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. 32 j&b